

JUST THE THING
For a Present
One of those Pearl Brooches
we are showing.
They are Dainty
and Fashionable.
Challoner & Mitchell.
JEWELERS.
PHONE 678.

PERINET
CHAMPAGNE
FOR REAL VALUE
We pay for the advertisement and do not tack
it on to the Wine.
Hudson's Bay Co.
AGENTS.

If You Would
Make a safe investment, and one that
will always give you pleasure do not miss
the opportunities we are offering every
week for supplying yourself with every-
thing in the grocery line at the lowest
prices ever offered for first-class goods.
BATGER'S MARMALADE...15c. jar
CHRISTIE'S CREAM SODAS...30c. tin
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER...50c. box
GRANULATED SUGAR...10 lbs for \$1.
FRESH MCLAREN'S CHEESE WEEKLY.
"DINI" HAMS AND BACON ARE UN-
SURPASSED.
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

TO CANNERS AND OTHERS
We are fully stocked to supply you with
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISH-
INGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and
DRILLS.
All orders shipped same day as received.
Write us for samples and Quotations.
J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street. VICTORIA, B. C.

Lime!
Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the mar-
ket. It is built with "Marble Bay Lime"
will last twice as long as those made with
inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE
MARK (Marble Bay Lime).
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY"
BRAND will go further than six of any
other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS" BRAND IS A
SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR
PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE
SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in
stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

AUCTION
Under instructions from Mr. E. Wood, I
will sell on the premises,
No. 31 JOHNSON ST.
—AT—
2 P. M. on Tuesday, June 26th
The contents of his TOBACCO AND
FISH STORE, including staple grades
of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos; Can-
dies in all varieties; Fruit, etc., etc. Par-
ticular attention is called to the handsome
Glass Top and Front Counter; also a new
Singer Sewing Machine, etc., etc.

FROM BORDEAUX
VIA CAN. PAC. RY. AND STEAMSHIP.
BARTON & GUESTIER'S
CHATEAU MARGAUX
ST. JULIEN
MEDOC
SAUTERNES
QUARTS
AND
PINTS
R. P. RITHET & CO., L'td,
IMPORTERS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Premium Income \$4,206,040.00
Reserve Fund \$5,377,895.00
Settlement of all Claims made without reference to
Head Office by
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN
THE BEST.

IT COMES HIGH IN PRICE, BUT YOU MUST HAVE IT.
Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints
J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street
\$1.75 PER GALLON.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co., L'td.
LEADING AUCTIONEERS
Half Yearly
Clearance Sale
—OF—
Household Furniture
By Auction
Friday June 29, at 2 p.m.

Household Furniture
By Auction
Friday June 29, at 2 p.m.
All goods now in our salerooms, together
with the contents of a newly furnished
cottage will be sold without reserve
on Friday, at 2 p.m.
Particulars Friday morning. House-
holders and others please note this sale.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

CASH ADVANCED
On Furnished Houses, Stocks of Merchandise,
and all kinds of Personal Property
entrusted to us for sale.
Auction sales conducted in city or dis-
trict. Personal Property purchased pri-
vately if desired. On all confidential busi-
ness, call and see us.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers, and Inland
Offices, 17 Trench Ave. Salerooms, 37
and 39 Langley Street.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS
COMPANY PROMOTERS.
Trust Quotations on all Mining Stocks.
Purchasers found for Mining Stocks and
Properties. Telephone 683.
BEEF MEAL
Is the best Egg Producer on
the market—Try a 25c Package.
For Sale At
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
CITY MARKET.

Buy Athabasca
At present prices we believe Athabasca to
be the best buy for a quick rise.
The clean-up for the month of June is
expected to be over \$25,000.
Buyers at present quotations ought to
make a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent.
in the near future.

A. W. MORE & CO.
86 GOVERNMENT STREET.
J. F. FOULKES & CO
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.
Special Offerings:
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Van
Anda, Victoria Gas Co., Albion Iron Works
Co., C. P. N. Co., B. C. Electric Railway
Co.
Real Estate
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Properties on Esquimaux Road, City Lots,
Farms and Ranches. Agents for Townships
of Ladysmith, Allison, and Similkameen.

VANCOUVER NEWS.
Fishermen's Complaint—Died Without
Friends—Crew For Nelson.
Vancouver, June 26.—(Special)—White
fishermen have complained to the govern-
ment of the alleged wholesale illegal pro-
cedure in granting fishing licenses to Ja-
panese in British Columbia. Sir Louis
Davies has promised to look into the mat-
ter.
B. Pope flagged a train near Maple
Ridge a few days ago on discovering a
mass of debris on the track. He has
since received a letter of thanks from
the C. P. R. and a purse of money.
An Englishman named Ellis Young
died suddenly in his rooms, at 626 Cor-
dova street, last night. He had no re-
cently arrived in the city. He was a member
of the Ancient Order of Foresters, who
will conduct his funeral.
The crew selected to uphold the honor
of Vancouver at the Nelson regatta
against crack Winnipeg and Inland
crews is as follows: F. B. Springer,
stroke; H. Springer, 3; C. A. Worsnop,
4; D. S. Brown, 5.

THE WELCOME RAIN.
Manitoba's Thirsty Soil Drinks In Re-
freshing Showers.
Winnipeg, June 26.—The drought in a
large portion of Manitoba was broken
to-night. Heavy rains are reported all
evening from Brandon, Garber, Swift
Shoal Lake, Douglas, Treherm, Holland
and many other points in western and
central Manitoba, with every prospect of
continuance. A day's rain will work
wonders on the wheat fields. There was
also heavy rain in Winnipeg to-night.

News Is Very Scant

A Great Deal of Guess Work on the Situation in China.

Brief Mention of How the Allied Troops Entered Tien Tsin.

British Foreign Office Has Not Late Definite News of Seymour.

London, June 27.—(3:40 a.m.)—A
fresh phase of the war in China is the
possibility of immediate outbreak in the
great southern provincial centres. The
populace there is daily assuming a more
hostile attitude toward foreigners, and
the latter perceive symptoms of a general
rising, especially at Nankin, where, ac-
cording to a despatch to the Daily Ex-
press, dated yesterday, Kang Wu, one
of the worst enemies of foreigners, has
arrived from the grand canal, armed
with orders from the Empress to deal
with the southern provinces. The
friendly attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun
Chis toward foreigners has brought him
into disrepute with Prince Tuan, pres-
ident of the Tsung Li Yamen. The in-
rest at Canton is described by a de-
spatch from that city to the Daily Tele-
graph, dated Monday, via Hongkong yester-
day:

"It is feared that we are on the eve
of a scene of bloodshed and anarchy in
the two Quangs, only paralleled during
the Tae Ping rebellion. The signs of a
murderous uprising are so manifest that
wealthy Chinese are hurrying from Can-
ton and the vicinity and taking their
wives, families and valuables with them.
Li Hung Chang has been again per-
emptorily ordered to Peking. His enemies
declare that they will murder him before
he can reach there.

His presence alone restrains the revo-
lutionary elements here. His departure
will let loose the "Black Flags" and
"Red Girdles." Knowing this, Li's
trusted officers are sending their families
to Hongkong.

All the missionaries have been notified
of the imminent peril, through confi-
dential runners. They are leaving Canton
hurriedly, and only a few are now there.
Shanghai cables that the French con-
sul there has received a telegram from
Shan Tung, asserting that 11,000 Chi-
nese troops are making a forced march
from Shan Tung to Peking.

Two Jesuit fathers and 100 native
Christians have been murdered in the
southern part of the province of Chi Li.
Chee Foo, June 26.—The British and
Americans entered Tien Tsin, first silencing
the guns of the arsenal and breaking
through the Chinese lines. The other
allies were close behind. The Russians
lost four killed and thirty wounded. The
losses of the other nationalities were
small.

Admiral Seymour's force is about ten
miles from Tien Tsin. He is surrounded
by Chinese troops and Boxers and ham-
pered by the presence of sick and wound-
ed.

It is reported that all foreigners were
driven to Peking with a weak Chinese
guard, and it is assumed that they are
with Admiral Seymour. One thousand
Japanese are landing at Taku and two
thousand more are expected to-morrow,
when a battalion of French is also de-
parting. The foreign admiral has appointed
C. W. Vane, commander of the Monocacy,
to be commandant at Tien Tsin.

The Netherlands cruiser Holland has
left Java for China.
London, June 26.—The parliamentary
secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Wm.
St. John Broderick, in reply to a ques-
tion in the house to-day, said: "We have
no direct information from the
legations or Admiral Seymour's force
or from Tien Tsin. Our last information
from the office in charge at Wei
Hai Wei is that 3,000 of the force for
the relief of Tien Tsin embarked with-
in nine miles of Tien Tsin on the even-
ing of June 23. From private sources
we are informed that the relief force sub-
sequently entered Tien Tsin and marched
north and that the legations were not
harmful up to June 20. We earnestly
hope this is true."

New York, June 26.—The trustees of
the Chinese Mission Board of the Pres-
byterian church, to watch the situation
closely and to go to the coast with their
families in case the Boxer troubles ex-
tend to the Southern provinces.

Philadelphia, June 26.—Dr. Thos. C.
Colburn, of Jenkintown, has just received
a letter dated May 29, from his sister,
Mrs. Oliver Clifford, who, with her hus-
band, is connected with the Presbyterian
mission at Tien Tsin, China.

Mrs. Clifford's letter reads in part as
follows: "We sleep now with our fire-
arms close at hand. Oliver and I have a
brace of pistols under our hands. The
entire foreign population is anxiously
awaiting for the first sign of an uprising.
Last Monday morning, when the people
awoke in the city, huge placards were
found posted on the walls and on fences,
reading as follows: 'The heavens are
displeased at the presence of the foreign
dogs in China. The gods have decreed
that there shall be no more rain in the
whole kingdom until they are all ex-
pelled.'"

THE GOEBEL MURDER.
Captain Powers Again Arrested as an
Accessory.
Louisville, June 26.—A special to the
Post from Harlan Court House, Ky.,
says: "Capt. John L. Powers was ar-
rested here to-day, charged with being
an accessory to the murder of Governor
Goebel. Powers at once instituted ha-
beas corpus proceedings. He holds a
pardon issued by Governor Taylor while
in office, and was released once before on
habeas corpus proceedings in Knox coun-
ty. Capt. Powers is a brother of the
former secretary of state, Caleb Powers."

News Is Very Scant

A Great Deal of Guess Work on the Situation in China.

Brief Mention of How the Allied Troops Entered Tien Tsin.

British Foreign Office Has Not Late Definite News of Seymour.

London, June 26.—The viceroy of In-
dia, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables
that the monsoon has considerably in-
creased. Six inches of rain have fallen
in Bombay city, extending to Berar and
the central provinces, and there have
been frequent showers in the subma-
rine district and the Northwestern pro-
vinces.

Discussing The Estimates

The Unsettled Macaulay Point Claims to Be Referred to Courts.

Dr. Devlin Evades Giving Evi- dence in the Emergency Rations Inquiry.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, June 26.—The house has been
in supply all day on the militia and canal
estimates.

Mr. Maxwell read a telegram from Mr.
Charles, denying Sir Hilbert Tupper's
charge in regard to the construction of
the Yukon telegraphs. The message was
couched in such insulting terms as to
elicit from Mr. Speaker the decision that
the reading of it was an infringement of
the rules of the house.

Col. Prior called attention to the fact
that some Macaulay Point claims were
not yet settled.
Dr. Borden complimented Col. Prior
for his persistency in urging the matter,
and promised to facilitate the reference
of those unsettled claims to the exchequer
court.

Mon. Mr. Blair announced that it
would cost \$8,000,000 yet to complete
the St. Lawrence canal system.
The emergency rations committee has
been taking evidence.

Dr. Devlin was to testify to-day, but
in some mysterious way was spirited out
of the city by Liberal members.
Capt. Larue, formerly of the 87th
Battalion, has died in South Africa of
enteric fever.

The supplementary estimates, brought
down to-night, total \$7,250,000. The to-
tal for the year, fifty-six millions and a
third, is the highest on record. Some of
the items are:

Kamloops public building, \$5,500; Vic-
toria post office, \$2,500; Vancouver drill
hall, \$20,000; William Head quarantine
station, \$2,500; disinfectum harbor, etc.,
\$5,000; Columbia river improvements in
Narrows between Upper and Lower Ar-
row lakes, \$15,000; Columbia river im-
provements above Golden, \$2,000; Fraser
river improvement of ship channel, pro-
tection works, etc., \$40,000; general
pairs and improvements to harbor, river
and bridge works, \$3,000; Victoria har-
bor, removal of dredger rock, and dredg-
ing at other points, \$15,000; Anderson
and Kennedy lakes, clearing outlets,
\$2,500; Salmon river, removal of obstruc-
tion to navigation, etc., \$2,500; William
Head quarantine station, \$2,500; Alberni-
Barkerville telegraph line, re-polling,
\$14,000; Golden station, Canadian Pacific
railway to Windermere telegraph line,
\$9,000; telephone connection be-
tween Vancouver Island and Salt Spring
Island, \$1,500; 150-Mile House to Que-
bec Forks and Horse Fly telegraph line,
\$6,000; two fish hatcheries, \$8,000;
new revenue steamer for British Colum-
bia, \$50,000; Quesnel telegraph line,
\$150,000.

COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

Escaped From Washington Penitentiary and Was Captured on Texada Island.

Vancouver, June 26.—Joseph Cath-
erine, an escaped counterfeiter from Mc-
Neill Island penitentiary, Washington,
was brought to-night from Texada Island
by Constable George Thompson, of Na-
nimno. Catherine was in Victoria and
where he was arrested, and was given
away to the local police by a former
companion named George Stevens.

DRANK BUG POISON.

Mrs. Cutts Picked Up the Wrong Bottle and Is Dead.

Kingston, June 26.—Mrs. G. H. Cutts,
aged 30, drank bug poison in mistake
for whiskey last night and died soon af-
ter. Mrs. Cutts picked up the wrong
bottle in the dark.

BURNED.
Steam Laundry and Farm Implements
Destroyed.
Newmarket, June 26.—Embury's steam
laundry and the warehouses of the Deer-
ing company, adjoining, were gutted by
fire this morning.

Atrocities Of Boxers.

Details of Awful Massacres Re- ceived By Yesterday's Oriental Mail.

Running Fight of the Railway Engineers From Fengtai to Peking.

Missionaries Tied to Trees and Hacked to Pieces By the Chinese.

Details received by the Empress of
China, which arrived yesterday, eleven
days from Yokohama, of the Boxer out-
rages on their march towards Peking, and
the horrors enacted by the way, reek
with stories of bloodshed and of atroci-
ous cruelties perpetrated by the rebel
hordes. Some of the unfortunates who
fell into the hands of the Boxers were
tied to trees—some with their thumbs
horribly tortured, disembowelled. The
Belgian engineers who were captured in
that heroic running fight, briefly de-
scribed in cable reports, from Fengtai
to Tien Tsin, were literally hacked to
pieces. Native Christians suffered par-
ticularly; village after village was
ravaged, and the natives known to be
converts to foreign religions were cruelly
done to death.

The Empress brought a number of
missionaries among her passengers, sev-
eral of whom were hurrying away from
the theatre of the trouble. Shanghai,
they reported, was daily becoming more
filled with the fugitives, and at Tien
Tsin, too, they were crowding in when
the last news reached Shanghai from
that port on June 11. The correspond-
ent of the Shanghai Mercury at Peking
was one of those who fled to Shanghai
from the Chinese capital. He says that
when he visited the foreign legations on
May 28 the ministers were then content
with the promises of the Tsung Li
Yamen (the foreign office), that the
Boxers would be suppressed. Then came
the story after story of the Boxer outrages,
of the massacres at native villages, and
lastly of the destruction of the railway
station at Fengtai; that the railway had
been torn up, the telegraph line cut, and
the Boxers advancing to attack Peking.
Then the ministers were at last aroused
to action. The diplomatic corps held a
meeting and telegraphed the legation
guards to come up at once. This was
on June 2.

The troops occupied some time in get-
ting up to Peking. Only one American
and one Japanese vessel were already at
Taku. The Russians had to telegraph
to Port Arthur, the French and Italians
to Chee Foo, the British to Weihai-wei,
and the Germans to Kiao-Chau. By
the following Wednesday most of the
guards were ready to come. Then the
Chinese government began to object to
their coming. The viceroy at Tien Tsin
refused to give his permission unless he
had orders from Peking. The railway
being a Chinese Imperial road, could not
very well be used unless the Chinese
government gave consent. Furthermore
it was noted abroad that forcible oppo-
sition would be made to their coming by
General Tung Fu-Shing and his troops.
The soldiers are among the best drilled
of the Chinese soldiery, and are intensely
hostile to foreigners.

On Wednesday afternoon, says the
fugitive correspondent, the British,
American, Russian and French ministers
went to the Tsung Li Yamen to present
their ultimatum. They asked if any
trouble would be placed in the way of
the coming foreign guards. The Yamen
expressed its strong disapproval of the
insult to the Chinese government, as
Prince Ching had already promised to
protect all foreigners in Peking. The
foreign ministers said it was too late to
discuss the matter, for the guards were
coming to Peking, and if any opposition
arose more would come, and foreign
countries would act accordingly. The
Chinese officials said they must first con-
sult Prince Ching, and would reply on
the following day. Early next morning
the foreign ministers were notified that
facilities would be afforded to bring up
the legation guards.

Prince Ching was at the summer pal-
ace when he received word from the
Yamen. He had an audience with the
Empress Dowager and General Tung
Fu-Shing, who was called in and a
stormy interview it was. The General
claimed that the coming of the guards
was an insult, and this officer—whose
troops if not practically Boxers, were in
league with them—was unwilling to back
down. At last, though, it was decided
to allow of the coming of the troops with-
out resistance, and the military governor
of the city was ordered to take charge
of the reception of the foreign troops.

It was at 4 o'clock on the afternoon
of June 1 that the 330 foreign guards
arrived at Peking, and the excitement at
the Chinese capital was intense. Crowds
of Chinese, knowing full well that Gen-
eral Tung Fu-Shing was eager to oppose
the foreigners, expected that the marines
would be overpowered, and that then all
foreigners in Peking would be slaugh-
tered. Many of the foreign residents
not cognizant of the arrangements of
the Yamen were also fearful of an awful
massacre. There were hundreds of
riflemen ready for slaughter. That peace
prevailed was not due to the presence
of the marines, but that the Empress
Dowager had yielded and compelled her
others to submit to the insult.

It was in the evening that the guards
came. The Americans, under the com-
mand of the captain of the Newark,
were the first to march in. Then came
the Russians, the Japanese and the
French. The British did not arrive
until two hours later than the other
troops. The Germans and more Rus-
sians arrived on the following day. The
Russians and French have the largest
(Continued on Second Page.)

It Is Guerilla

Warfare Now

Boers Have Broken Into Small Sniping Parties to Harass British.

The Canadians Reported to Be Doing Excellent Outpost Work.

London, June 27.—(3:30 a. m.)—The Boer commandos in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders for the time into small parties, that harass the columns of the British incessantly, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, and making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian Dewet, Gen. Steyn's commander, is the genius of these guerilla operations. He is the hero of Boers in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts' columns are steadily contracting the area of their advance. Transvaal officials who were interviewed yesterday at Machodorp by a correspondent of the Daily Express assert an intention to hold out to the last. President Kruger will probably retire to Watervalender or Nelspruit. His physician thinks his condition of health will not allow him to go to the high veldt.

The British prisoners at Nooitgedacht are now more comfortable. Large quantities of food and blankets have been forwarded to them, and the enclosure is lighted by electricity.

Pretoria telegrams say that supplies of warm clothing are reaching Lord Roberts' infantry, who had been ragged and had suffered from the cold weather. Commandant-General Botha is uncommonly active east of Pretoria. The Canadians are doing excellent outpost work.

London, June 26.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria Presidency, June 26.—Sir Charles Warren reports that the rebellion in Cape Colony north of the Orange river is now over. The last formidable body under Commandant de Villiers surrendered on June 20, consisting of about 220 men, 280 horses, 18 wagons, 260 rifles, and 300,000 rounds of ammunition.

Gen. Baden-Powell reports that pacification is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenburg district."

HIGHLANDERS CAPTURED.

A Small Force in Charge of a Convoy Made Prisoners by Dewet.

London, June 26.—Large quantities of bar gold received by merchants in the western part of the Transvaal from President Kruger, ostensibly in payment of requisitioned goods, have been seized by the British. If the genuineness of the accounts can be proved, the gold will be probably repaid. The Boers sharply attacked Gen. Randle's transport near Senekal on June 23, but were repulsed.

The official report of the capture of a convoy of 50 wagons, escorted by Highlanders, between Rhenoster and Helbron on June 24, was only received to-day.

Lord Roberts reports that the convoy was surrounded and sent a messenger to the nearest points asking for assistance. But the reinforcements were unable to reach the convoy, and 150 Highlanders, in reply to a flag of truce from Gen. Christian Dewet, surrendered during the morning of June 24.

Ottawa, June 26.—A cable to the militia department says Pte. Lorne, who was an officer in the 87th Battalion, Quebec, and who resigned to go to South Africa, died at Wynberg from enteric fever. He was wounded at Paardeberg.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

He Addresses a Meeting at Hagersville On the Coming Elections.

Hagersville, June 26.—Sir Charles Tupper and Dr. Montague spoke here yesterday to 1,500 people. Sir Charles charged the Liberals with breaking their promises. He concluded with a glance over the Canadian political field, where he found the majority in the forthcoming elections were for Conservatives in every province.

TURKISH TEMPORIZING.

United States Have Not Succeeded in Getting a Settlement.

Washington, June 26.—As to the report from Constantinople that the United States charge, Mr. Griscom, has presented another demand for the settlement of the United States claims, it can be stated on high authority that the United States government is steadily pressing for a definite and final settlement, and is losing no opportunity to remind the Turkish authorities of the unsatisfactory and indefinite nature of the present situation. But beyond the persistent pressure, there has been no imperative action taken, nor has it been definitely determined what course would be adopted if the temporizing of Turkish diplomacy is carried to the point of actual failure to meet the American demands.

MARTELL'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harbours buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Harbours equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out. WADD & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

JAPANESE CONSUL TALKS

He Explains the Law Limiting Emigration of His Countrymen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 26.—Mr. Shemizu, Japanese consul for Canada, in speaking of the approximate number of Japanese immigrants which would be permitted by the government to migrate to America, puts the figures at 7,128 per year, or 3,588 for the United States and 3,540 for Canada. The laws governing immigration to the United States are different from those applying to Canada. In the case of Canada there are 5 immigrants allowed to migrate to Canada each month in the year from each of the 47 prefectures, or provinces, of Japan, and besides this regulation each of the 12 immigration companies of Japan are allowed five passports per month, or in other words, the immigration companies are permitted to take 225 Japanese per month to Canada, or 3,540 during the year. It is not required, however, that so many be taken each month, for if it were desired, or it were possible to do so, the whole number allowed for the year could be shipped in one month, but no more emigrants would be allowed to leave Japan for the rest of the year. Mr. Shemizu says that his government, for the winter months of this year, will place all the restrictions possible on emigration from Japan. The law as applied to the United States is as follows: One prefecture of Japan is permitted to migrate, in 11 prefectures 8 per month, in 13 prefectures 5 per month, in 14 prefectures 4 per month, and there are no extra passports allowed the immigration companies; this makes a total of 230 per month, or 3,588 for the year. Mr. Shemizu says that many of the prefectures do not contribute any immigrants, but the total number permitted to leave the country seems to have been reached by taking more from other prefectures to make up for the provinces that do not send any of their people into the new world.

JAPAN AND THE MUSCOVITE

Not Likely to Go to War For a While Over the Korean Question.

According to advices received by the Empress, when she left on June 15, Port Arthur was swarming with soldiers, and the naval and military authorities were very active. Two American firms selling the Russian government large quantities of stores for the provisioning of the strong-hold.

A correspondent of the China Mail, who had returned from a trip through Korea, Japan and North China, says:

At the Korean towns, Chemulpo, Seoul, Mokpo and Fusan, the Japanese control the foreign trade. The Japanese have large and exclusive settlements at each of these ports. Japanese officers are frequently seen in Korea. Undoubtedly Japan would fight to defend her trade in Korea, but the best informed people are of opinion that, although Japan and Russia may squabble over points of strategic advantage, these differences will not for a long time lead to war, and Korea will continue to be the buffer state between the two powers for years.

"It may be, however, that Japan will be forced into the war by a possible approaching financial crisis. It is reported that there will be an enormous deficit in the budget this year. The amount of the deficit is rumored at forty million yen. Where the money is to come from to meet the current expenses of Japan's large army and navy is the question of the day seriously agitating the minds of statesmen. The people are already highly taxed, and the taxes collected from foreign merchants have fallen far below the sum in the estimates. The minister of finance says the present hard times in Japan are due to a reaction from the speculation after the war with China. It is asserted by the foreign banks that Japan is being drained of gold, but Japanese officials state that only eight millions have gone out since the China War. On the whole, I believe that the able men at the head of the Japanese government can restrain the country from entering into a dangerous war without more serious provocation than Russia is likely to give within the next two years."

Mrs. Jones. I hear the lee man is going to be a pugilist.

Mr. Jones. Heavyweight?

Mrs. Jones. No, lightweight.

Cholly. Don't you know, I think I could smoke if I were dying.

Miss Cuttign. You'll probably smoke after you're dead too.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

Atrocities Of Boxers

(Continued From First Page.)

number—which fact excites considerable comment.

With the presence of the guards Pekin soon became quiet, but danger was lurking everywhere. On the outskirts even the bloodshed, looting and burning was progressing on every side. Boxers were destroying the railway and advancing to the capital.

Soon the fugitives began to pour in, and not long afterwards pour out again, bound down to Tien Tsin, for Pekin was not safe. Of all the fugitives to reach the coast, none had a harder fight for their lives than the American, French and Belgian engineers who were surrounded by the Boxers at Peking—the beginning of the railway that was to run to Hankow. When the Boxers attacked the station and the machine shops, the engineers barricaded themselves in the machine shops and held the Chinese off for some time. They had several women with them, and they saved them by loading the rifles with the men and otherwise assisted in the effort to repel the Boxers. Soon, though, the foreigners found their position in the shops untenable, as some of the Chinese had rushed them and set fire to a part of the building. They ran for it, fighting their way through the Boxers. When they had got through the Boxer lines, the Chinese gave no more attention to them, but instead went to pillage and destroy the station and machine shops. Two of the Belgians then hurried to Pekin, where they reported the danger to the party and called for volunteers to go to help them. A number of Cossacks were despatched to the rescue.

They set out on June 2 and encountered a large crowd of Boxers forty miles from Tien Tsin, and were obliged to return, being unable to fight their way through the Boxers. The Cossacks, who numbered 33, had two officers wounded.

It is the meantime the engineers were between two forces of Boxers. There were thirty of them in all. They had taken up a position on a small hill, and there they made trenches, in which they fought for hours, holding off the Boxers until their front. They were all unconscious of the party to their rear, and after their hard fighting, arranged that eight should be left in the trenches to hold back the Boxers, while the other 22, including the women and children, went back to the railway. They were all exhausted, and the men carried the weaker ones when they became exhausted.

The march of the fugitives to Pekin was an awful one. When some few miles from where they had been entrenched they found another party of Boxers, but not so numerous as the first. They were not so much deterred, however, to their front, and the men formed a hollow square, with the women and children in the centre, and dragging along, fighting and repelling the onslaught of the Boxers, they made their way to Pekin, after two days' march with their families.

The Boxers of this party were without firearms, being armed only with poles shod with iron knives and spears. They were kept at a distance by the rifles and revolvers of the railway men, who killed a number of them.

The eight heroes who were left behind to guard their retreat were slain by the Boxers. There were three Frenchmen and one Italian among them, the other three being Belgians and Swiss. The fugitives on their arrival at Pekin were in an awfully destitute condition.

The eight heroes of mission were captured by the Boxers in the vicinity of Pao-tung Fu and were horribly doomed to death. The following is a statement given to the Shanghai Mercury by a man whose friend is a member of the Boxers, and who says the murder of Rev. Mr. Ellis, the American missionary, and the Chinese missionary at Kung T-sun. The man who saw the murders said: "On the 12th day of the 4th moon the Boxers, numbering 57, crossed the river Tsz-tsun, and met the two missionaries in a boat. They knew the Chinese was a Christian, and at once attacked him, wounding him with their swords. Then they dragged him out of the boat and tied him to a tree at the river side. Then Mr. Ellis was tied with him, and Mr. Chao, another Chinese missionary, was found. His toes and thumbs were bound together, and he was carried to a tree near where the others were hung up. Then the arms of the missionaries were cut off, their heads hewn off, and after the bodies had been disembowelled, they were cast into the river. The chapel of the mission was demolished and the crowd was the worse for it."

This was but one of many such outrages. The killing went on along the whole line of the Boxer march to the capital. The slaughter and pillaging of native Christians was reported from many districts. In one station of the American Methodist mission, 12 missionaries were killed, most of them being women and children. A station of the American Mission Board was wiped out. Mons. Casnet and Cadence and Madame Aelter, a trio of French missionaries, were killed; two churches were burned down, and a few days later the country was also joined the rebels. Then began the march to drive the foreigners to the sea, which has caused such great loss of life.

The Empress Dowager issued edicts, calling upon the officials to put down the rising, but, according to reports, she issued others secretly telling the country to sympathize with the cause. The Pekin and Tien Tsin Times says she is reported to have been much distressed at the terrible massacre of Christians at Pao-tung Fu, and ordered coffins to be provided out of the imperial purse. At the same time the report is given of a secret palace conference at which the ruler of China decided not to suppress the Boxers. It was claimed at the conference that they were a patriotic body, which could be made the nucleus of a strong anti-foreign army if they were supplied with arms. Yu Lu opposed the idea, but Prince Ching, Kang Yi and others were too strong for him. The Manchurian pink flag army is also said to have joined the Boxers. That the Boxer rebellion is a widespread one is shown by the fact that even in far Yunnan there is a rising; in the south rebellion has begun in Kwang Si and neighboring provinces, and on the

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P. O. DRAWER 613.

Yanz Tso the pirates are forming to aid the Boxers. The pirates attacked a large steamer, the Kutwo, near the junction of the Grand canal from Tien Tsin, on June 1. This outrage, the N. C. Daily News says, indicates that the Boxer movement is spreading southward.

Even at Shanghai the feeling was not altogether one of perfect safety. In fact, the notices put up in fear of danger from the Chinese, appointing certain stations for a gathering when an alarm was given, had been posted about the city. It is not thought, though, that the danger will extend that far, for now the powers are landing large forces.

From some of those who arrived by the Express it was learned that the Boxer forces get many recruits from the superstition of the native mine. Millions believe that the time has now come to exterminate the foreigner from China. The continued drought and the imminence of famine are represented by the agitators to be through the anger of the gods because of the foreign heresies. In many districts reports are being spread that the emissaries of the foreigners have poisoned the wells and the delivered plots are cleaning their wells, painting red flags on their houses to keep away the evil influence and, lastly, joining the Boxers.

A correspondent describes the characteristics of the Boxers as follows: "The fanatic Christians in large numbers are flocking into Pekin, as they are convinced that their extermination is determined by the Boxers. This seems to be the case, as there is a long list of grudges and hate to be wiped out. In Pekin swords and spears cannot be bought at any price, as the market is exhausted. The Boxers think they are invulnerable to bullets, and so are not trying to secure guns. The movement is something more than mere hate of foreigners and the religions which they have brought. This is a case of genuine fanaticism. Each Boxer believes he is possessed by some departed hero or beast, a monkey, fox or tiger, and that they are assisted by them. Hence, the monkey possessed men can jump over houses and the fox possessed men have preternatural eyesight. Their danger comes from the giving themselves over to the devil by his willing slaves. They have mediums whom they consult when they are in a special piece of devilry they wish to commit. They are very devout and never pass a temple without stopping to knock their heads. Their heads are swollen with their recent knockings, and the amount of incense they burn is resulting in scarcity. They have a special uniform—it being a flowered handkerchief with a red lining, a red girdle and yellow garters. Two missionaries stood in front of a village temple where eighteen Boxers were engaged in practice. They yelled and howled like madmen as they were, and were determined to get out and fight, but were restrained by two or three older men. As the missionaries were well armed, even a score of men with only swords and spears might not have had so easy a time in making away with them. The Boxers said that the missionaries had murdered helpless women and girls and old men to an extent that must call for vengeance. What the outcome will be no one can predict, but it looks as though the crisis was approaching. A strong foreign policy on the part of the sign governments would seem to be the only effective way of warding off a general conflagration."

The Shanghai Daily News says the Boxers intend to organize their society in Kiangsu also, for nearly a dozen of them arrived at Shanghai from the north, and after murdering an incantation fired all six shots into his bare chest. The latter showed no sign even of a scratch after this bombardment, and the effect was prodigious."

Victoria boys going to Vancouver on the First of July will find the Province a very different place. The Army and Navy will be in the city, and the only open-front cigar store in the city.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEARDLEE of the United States Navy, Mr. Beardlee and the Misses Hayes, of San Francisco, who have been spending a holiday at Lake Crescent, are again at the Delard.

George A. Taylor, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax here, leaves in a few days for the Kootenays for a month or two, and Mr. Earle has been recalled from Vancouver, to act as manager during his absence.

Col. J. S. Collican and wife, and R. J. Randolph and wife, of Port Angeles, are at the New England.

A. Bell and J. Mallus, of New Westminster, and W. James, of Vancouver, are guests at the New England.

Arthur Wheeler, of Nanaimo, is at the Victoria.

W. J. Sharpe and P. Pennington, of Mission City, registered at the Victoria yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Gibbons and family left this morning for Vancouver, to join Mr. Gibbons now connected with the Province in that city.

K. J. Middleton, of Tacoma, formerly of this city, came over on the Victorian yesterday.

H. W. Trent, manager of the Van Anda mines and smelter, and W. Pellet Harvey, of Vancouver, are in the city.

Mr. Frank Higgins, who suffered a relapse a few days ago from an attack of grippe, is progressing nicely towards recovery.

L. A. Ferguson, general agent of the Great West Life Assurance Co., has just returned from an extended trip up the island, and reports business highly satisfactory for his company.

Edith, don't we have to make a dinner call on the Fitz-Hughes?

No, they didn't call on us before they invited us—Indians on Journal.

DIED.

WOLF.—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B. C., on the 26th inst., Joseph Wolf, auctioneer, late of Winnipeg and Los Angeles, aged 68 years.

Funeral will take place from B. C. Undertaking Parlors on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 1:45 p.m., from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at 2 p.m.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

RUSSELL.—On the 26th inst., St. Clare Guy, infant son of Louis and Winifred Russell, aged four months and two weeks.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 p.m., from the family residence, No. 36 Humboldt street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

TRANER.—At the family residence, 94 Fourth street, on the 26th inst., Mary, beloved wife of Seamus Tranter aged 55 years, a native of Worcester, England.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 29th inst., at 2:30 p.m., from the above residence.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

Notice to Contractors. Tenders wanted for rebuilding a roof. Particulars on application between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m. at Delard Bar.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Nest Egg and Firely Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th day of July, in committee room of the City hall, Victoria, B. C.

G. A. KIRK, President.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

Br. SHIP IMBERHORNE CAPT. LEVER. FROM LIVERPOOL.

The vessel commenced discharging cargo at the Outer Wharf, Monday, June 25, 1900. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, and may be stored at their expense.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Agents.

Victoria Building Society

The 80th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 29th of June, 1900, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order, A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

1867 1900 DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION

VANCOUVER, B. C. Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3rd.

TWO GRAND GALA DATES Grand Decoration Parade, Bicycle Races, Championship Lacrosse Match, Athletic Sports, Horse Races, Aquatic Sports, Fireworks and Illuminations.

HORSE RACES—\$2,000 IN PRIZES. SPECIAL EVENTS—Dominion Day Handicap and Vancouver Derby.

Geo. Bartley, Mayor J. F. Garden, Secretary, Chairman.

God Save the Queen.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Comp'y. LIMITED.

Dominion Day At Vancouver.

The C. P. N. Company will issue Round Trip Tickets to Vancouver, good to go on Sunday and Tuesday, July 1st and 3rd at 7 a.m. and Sunday and Monday, July 1st and 2nd, at 12 p.m.

Returning from Vancouver up to and including Wednesday, July 4th, at 1:30 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip, \$2.00

7 o'clock a.m. boat will leave from Outer Wharf, 12 o'clock p.m. boat will leave from Inner Wharf.

C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

WILLIS AND SHIPYARD, HEAD OFFICE, LUMBER YARDS, ETC., BENNETT, B. C. VICTORIA, B. C. WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

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BENNETT AND WHITE HORSE, MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED Lumber, Scows, Boats, Etc.

BUILD THE WELL-KNOWN V. Y. T. SCOWS, Which have scored perfection in carrying freight to Dawson during seasons '98 and '99. As the present manager had charge of this department during 1898, designed the now popular V. Y. T. standard model, and practically inaugurated the scow building industry at Bennett, purchasers can depend on obtaining the best article in the market promptly and at bottom prices. ALL SIZES OF SCOWS AND BOATS, READY RIGGED, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of rough and dressed lumber as well as all other building material carried at Bennett and White Horse. A large stock of Nails, Tin, Granite and Enamel Ware, Bull at wholesale prices. When in Bennett, on the bridge and call at the works, look us up, or use the telephone at Bennett Centre Stand. FRID. G. WHITE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word For Insertion. Each No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—To exchange; a new English 12 bore shot gun for a bicycle. Apply 210 Cook street.

PETERBORO CANOE WANTED—In good condition. Apply stating price, and where to be seen to Canoe, this office.

WANTED—To buy cash business or partnership; must stand investigation. Address G. H. this office.

BOY WANTED—At "Colonist" V. Y. T. scow.

WANTED—Woman cook for country board; house; wages, \$20. Address M. N. this office.

WANTED—Two milkers, also several men to make hay. Apply Victoria Dairy, Cedar Hill road.

WANTED—By lady, to care for the sick by the day. Call at 19 Rice street.

WANTED—Situation in photo studio by young woman; six years' experience. Address Photographer, 10 Rice street.

WANTED—A girl for general house work; good wages. Apply 102 Pandora street.

WANTED—A young house and parlor maid. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7, Mrs. Holland, Algon, Rockland Ave.

WANTED—A man to work on a farm. Apply to G. Stothard, Metichosh.

WANTED AT ONCE—A general blacksmith; one who can work at horseshoeing if necessary. Good wages to the right man. Apply to Stanley Craig, Nanaimo Steam Carriage Works, Nanaimo, B. C.

WANTED—A PARTNER—Five hundred dollars will purchase a partnership in a new agency for Vancouver Island in connection with the oldest established firm of publishers in England. Address Partner, this office.

WANTED—By a lady living in the Calgary district an experienced nurse to look after one infant. Apply by letter to Mrs. Skirring, Burnaby, Vancouver.

WANTED—First class boarders; fine situation; every modern convenience; close to cars; private sitting rooms if desired; terms moderate. Knowlton House, Head Street, Esquimalt road.

WANTED—An experienced girl at the Colonial blindery.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoe maker. Or if you don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street.

FOR SALE.—A nice cottage and grounds on Jessie street, Victoria West. Apply to W. Houston, at Victoria Machinery Depot Co. 4 office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A nice cottage and lot with lot for without furniture. For particulars apply to W. M. this office.

FOR SALE—Corner store and dwelling above, situated at Spring ridge, \$1,200. Also 3 two-story dwelling houses, North road, Spring ridge, containing 6 rooms each at \$800. Or if you don't charge credit prices. Properties will be sold for \$2,500. A. V. More & Co., 80 Government street.

FOR SALE—Standard bred rooster, 7 years old, quiet, fast, stylish, good action and thoroughly sound; also a set of light oak tanned, rubber mounted buggy shafts, nearly new. Can be seen at McNeill's stables, St. Louis street.

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Mendocino and South Turner streets, lots 12x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements, electric lighting, heated by hot water; original cost \$30,000; my price \$15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A small furnished cottage, \$7.00 per month; also, cottage of five rooms, with bath, \$6.50, including water. Apply Lee & Fraser, Tronca avenue.

TO LET—Near the sea, 4-roomed cottage. Apply Mrs. Hooper, Fairfield road.

FURNISHED ROOMS—10 Rae St.

SMALL HOUSE at Semenos for rent during summer months; 5 rooms and kitchen stove and a little furniture; situate one mile from Semenos station and three from Dunsmuir, B. & N. Ry. The right of keeping a boat on Semenos lake, for shooting and fishing, good roads for driving, etc. Apply Messrs. Crease and Crease, Barristers-at-Law, Victoria.

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first-class condition, \$15 per month. Apply H. M. Graham, 41 Government St.

TO LET—Furnished house-keeping rooms, with use of bath. House, 102 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra St.

TO LET—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, 182 Fort street.

TO LET—Large, well furnished front room; bath adjoining, 141 Menzies street, near Dallas road.

TO LET—Offices, with fire-proof vaults and all modern conveniences; low rents. Board of Trade Building.

TO LET OR LEASE—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, on easy terms. Apply to R. Porter & Sons.

TO LET—Nicely furnished four-roomed cottage. Apply 39 Princess avenue.

TO LET—A desirable cottage, Oaklawford road, only ten minutes from car line, rent \$7.50. Apply 34 John street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE. List of Properties by B. O. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncan, B. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars, apply 40 Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 81 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, \$525, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND. Gauges Harbor. 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria; good fence and shooting only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government St.

ESQUIMAULT DISTRICT—83

Little News

From China

A Confirmation of Entry of Tien Tsin by the Relief Force.

Hope That the Reported Defeat of Allies is Untrue.

Washington, June 26.—The purpose of the government to place an adequate military force in China was made clear to-day when orders were issued to Brigadier-General Adna Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant probably than the assignment itself was the wording of the formal orders to Gen. Chaffee, issued late in the day by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, directing him to take command of the troops ordered to China, and to proceed to Pekin by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides. It had been expected the military force would be concentrated at Chee Foo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Pekin indicated a firm determination on the part of the authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese government. The announcement of Gen. Chaffee's assignment and the orders to proceed to Pekin came after the state department had declined to accede to the second proposition from six great viceroys of China that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Pekin.

In more formal manner, with the signatures of the six viceroys, representing the greater part of the empire, Minister Wu repeated to-day his plea of yesterday that foreign troops be kept out of the country. Secretary Hay laid the formal request of the viceroys before the cabinet meeting, but there was no disposition to vary from the policy already announced. The viceroys already made known by Secretary Hay to the Chinese minister, to send the United States forces to such points as were menaced, and where officials and citizens were in danger. While the viceroys spoke for their provinces, they could not speak for Pekin, and it is to be expected that the officials most anxious to see the Minister Conger is still silent, and the latest advices have shown that little reliance can be placed on the despatches from Shanghai saying the ministers and legations at Pekin were safe. For this reason the orders to Gen. Chaffee to proceed to Pekin took on an added meaning.

Secretary Long received nothing during the day beyond the despatch from Admiral Kempf, stating that the combined forces had entered Tien Tsin and that the Seymour expedition was reported ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded. This cleared up one situation, only to present another condition which may prove more grave.

Gen. Chaffee was in conference at the war department to-day with the adjutant-general and the heads of the various supply departments, with a view to his future needs in the conduct of the military campaign in China. It is expected that he will establish his headquarters at Chee Foo about August 1 at the latest, and that he will not have less than 5,000 men at his command, the majority of whom will be withdrawn from the Philippines.

London, June 26.—News was received at Berlin from the German consul at Chee Foo, who announced that the relief column entered Tien Tsin during the afternoon of June 23, and started again on the 24th to rescue Vice-Admiral Seymour, who, with other foreign ministers, was said to be occupying a position twelve and a half miles from Tien Tsin on Sunday, and had pressed by a great force of Boxers and Chinese regulars.

Possibly the Japanese report that Seymour was a prisoner and that the Japanese had left Pekin guarded by Chinese soldiers, a distorted version of the Berlin story. But in any event definite news can be expected speedily, and it is confidently believed here that Seymour and his companions will be safely delivered from their plight.

According to the report of a Chinese refugee who arrived at Shanghai, the condition of Tien Tsin was horrible. Everywhere in the streets were the bodies of massacred men and women, Americans as well as others. The Hongkong and German legations, it was reported, were destroyed early during the bombardment. Shanghai also reports that the American relief force was so badly ambushed that the forces were obliged to abandon the field guns and much ammunition. About 180 Russians and 11 Americans were killed and wounded.

The German gunboat Itisa and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer are patrolling the Pei Ho river, and raking, with machine guns, the native villages on the river banks, which were filled with concealed snipers.

A despatch to the Associated Press from Canton says that city remains quiet, but the female missionaries from the outlying districts are coming in, owing to the warnings of native Christians. The missionary hospitals are being destroyed by the students and servants. Although it is officially said at Canton that Li Hung Chang will not go to Pekin, he has his preparations made for departure.

Chee Foo, June 26.—The officers of the British first-class cruiser Terrible assert that discord exists between the Russian and Anglo-American forces, and say they believe the Russians are planning to break the concert and take possession of Pekin independently.

They assert that Vice-Admiral Seymour's command lacked union, the foreigners sulking because they were under British rule. They bitterly denounced the general conduct of the Russians, and charged that the slaughter of peaceful Chinese at Taku has aroused the otherwise passive natives against the foreigners.

Many persons familiar with the Chinese character think the foreign ministers and Vice-Admiral Seymour are being held as hostages for good terms of settlement. They also believe the whole Chinese army is joining in the movement under the leadership of Tung Fu Ssang, who crushed the Mohammedan rebellion. Recently he was nominally degraded for the purpose of organizing an anti-foreign uprising quietly.

It is estimated that 60,000 soldiers, well armed, but poorly disciplined, are about Pekin and Tien Tsin. The Chinese officers boast that they have 400,000 soldiers.

Admiral Seymour's force carried a week's rations and the men had an

LUMBER

—AT—

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SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Families Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., Mill-Haven, Lake Bennett, B. C. COLELAND, F. C. LEWIS, H. ANDERSON, Skagway, Caribou

average of 150 rounds of ammunition. The Russians' conduct at Taku according to the other officers, inflamed the natives. The Russians are reported to have been shooting the Chinese indiscriminately and driving away the peaceful Chinese, who would have procured transportation and provisions, and to have looted the town.

Merchants arriving here report that the Boxers are drilling in the streets of New Chang, and that when the officials inspected, with the view of subduing the Boxers, they found the soldiers had sold their rifles and equipments to the Boxers.

The British consul at Fu Chew is asking for warships. The arrival of the British first-class cruiser Terrible and two Japanese cruisers at Chee Foo to-day relieved the strained situation. Two Chinese forts equipped with Krupp guns command the foreign city.

Commander E. D. Taussig, of the Yorktown, requested the commander of the British first-class cruiser to be sent to the city to assist in the Chinese troops were sent to the city ostensibly to repress the Boxers, Americans would be landed.

United States Consul John Fowler's ship is expected to bring 50 missionaries and French priests from the mouth of the Yellow river, whither they are fleeing from the interior.

The commander of the Chinese cruiser, Lai Chi, of Tung Chow offered Mr. Fowler to go to the relief of the missionaries at Yang Chie Kiang, if assured of protection.

It is reported that the Russians are moving 20,000 men towards New Chang.

Washington, June 26.—The navy department has received the following cable from Admiral Kempf: "Relief force reached Tien Tsin on 23rd, less very small. Pekin relief force, which left Tien Tsin on June 10, reported ten miles from Tien Tsin surrounded. Force left Tien Tsin on 24th to render assistance."

Admiral Kempf's information discloses that Admiral Seymour's force, last heard from at Lang Fang, was short of supplies and water, and with an army of Chinese about it, retraced a good portion of the distance previously covered, and now back within ten miles from Tien Tsin.

The distance from Tien Tsin to Lang Fang is 50 miles, and to Pekin about 80 miles. It is to be expected that the latest expedition left Tien Tsin on the 24th inst., according to the closing words of Admiral Kempf's report.

New York, June 26.—A despatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Chee Foo, June 25th, says: "The arrivals to-day included 148 persons in all, including the servants and attaches of the mission. The list of missionaries is as follows: "From Pekin—Reid, Davis, Hobart, Walters, Veritz, Gamewell, Lowry, Ament, Ewing, Wewell, Gilman, Gloss and Martins. These are of the American Board and Presbyterian Ladies' Missions.

From Tien Tsin—Pyke, Hayne, Patterson, Dowry, Roberts, Wilson, Bead, Stevenson, Glover, Croucher, Stockley and Gailley.

"One hundred and forty-eight arrived in good condition. For Paoting Fu there is very little hope."

Washington, June 26.—The six great viceroys of China, acting through the Chinese minister here, to-day renewed their efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang shall reach Pekin. The request was a formal document signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang. The answer of the United States government was the same as that to the informal request of Minister Wu yesterday, and amounted to a declination.

Washington, June 26.—The President has assigned Major-General Adna H. Chaffee to the command of the military force in China. Gen. Chaffee was at the war department to-day, receiving instructions, and will leave for San Francisco in time to sail on the 1st of July with the Sixth Cavalry.

The navy department announces that armored cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey aboard, will take 300 marines from Manila to Taku, stopping at Nagasaki en route with the gunboat Princeton, which has been ordered to Swatow, to install an electric plant, keeping ready for immediate service.

The news that the 9th will sail from Manila to-morrow for Taku was met with pleasure at the war department. A trip to Taku from Cavite for Canton, Chicago, June 26.—The Fourth Battalion of United States marines, Major W. P. Biddle in command, passed through Chicago last night on a rush assignment to duty in the Orient. Major Biddle said that he expected orders in Japan that would throw him and his men into the fighting in China. There are 238 men in the battalion.

DEWDNEY SUBMERGED. Probability That the Damage Through-out the Municipality Will Be Considerable.

Hon. R. McBride received a despatch from Dewdney yesterday to the effect that the whole of that municipality was submerged. The government will immediately take steps to relieve the flood sufferers. From other points along the river the reports were more favorable, being as follows:

Lillooet, B. C., June 26.—Little or no change in the river since morning. Weather warmer this afternoon.

Soda Creek, B. C., June 26.—No change in river or weather this morning.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carica Little Liver Bile. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver, and free the stomach from bile.

Police (examining broken window). Begonia is more serious than Ol thought it was. Its broke on both sides—Punch.

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of It-Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Montreal, June 26.—Sir William Macdonald has made an offer to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the erection of a crematorium at Mount Royal cemetery, to defray the expenses of construction, and to endow it with a sufficient sum to insure its maintenance.

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of It-Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

When that dried feeling comes along, induce it with Jesse Moore "AA" the best whiskey in the land.

I met our book-keeper out on his wheel Sunday.

Was he enjoying himself?

I couldn't tell, he had on his week-day expression.—Indianapolis Journal.

In the car.

Excuse me, sir, but you are rubbing all the polish off my shoe.

Is that your shoe, ma'am? I thought it was the gentleman's valise.—Indianapolis Journal.

Finance and Commerce

TORONTO MINING QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

(Toronto, June 26.—Closing quotations to-day were:

	Asked	Bid.
Athabasca	25 1/2	24 1/2
B. C. Gold Fields	2 1/2	1 1/2
Big Three	2 1/2	1 1/2
Black Tail	10 1/2	13
Brandon and Golden C	10	15
Butte and Boston	4	2 1/2
Bullion	38	15
Canadian G. F. S.	8 1/2	6 1/2
Cariboo	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cariboo Hydraulic	1 1/2	1 1/2
Centre Star	30.00	35.00
Crow's Nest Pass	10	7 1/2
Dardanelles	3	2 1/2
Deer Trail Con	5 1/2	5
Deer Park	3	6
Evening Star	4 1/2	4 1/2
Galveston Con	14 1/2	13 1/2
Golden Star	3 1/2	3
Gold Hills	4	2 1/2
Grant	3 1/2	3
Hammond Reef	9 1/2	9 1/2
Iron Mask	30	30
Iron Ore	15 1/2	11
K. L. & Granby Smelter	6 1/2	5
Knob Hill	45	41
Lone Pine-Surprise C.	17	15
Minnehaha	4	2
Monte Christo Con	4	3 1/2
Montreal Gold Fields	25	24 1/2
Morning Glory	3	3
Morrison	3	1
Mountain Lion	90	80
Noble Five	3 1/2	2 1/2
North Star	1.02	1.00
Novelty	3	3
Old Dominion	2 1/2	1 1/2
Oliver	18	16 1/2
Payne	1.00	95 1/2
Princess Maud	4	3
Rambler Cariboo Con	2 1/2	2 1/2
Rathmullen	80	80
Reynolds	21	18
St. John's	4 1/2	2 1/2
Van And	3	2 1/2
Victory Triumph	2 1/2	1 1/2
Virtue	65	60
Waterloo Con	1.50	1.44
Waterloo	4	3
Winnipeg	13 1/2	13

MORNING SALES.

Canadian G. F. S.—500, 500, at 6 1/2.	
Golden Star—500 at 14; 500 at 13 1/2; 500, 1,000 at 13 1/2; 500 at 13 1/2; 500 at 13 1/2; 500, 500, 500, at 13 1/2.	
White Bear—500, 500, 1,000 at 1 1/2.	
Deer Trail—500, 500 at 5; 1,000 at 4 1/2.	
Hammond Reef—1,000 at 9 1/2.	
Minnehaha—2,000, 1,000 at 2 1/2.	
Golden Star—500 at 14.	
Athabasca—1,000 at 25.	
Deer Trail—1,000 at 5; 5,000 (wd) at 5 1/2.	
Golden Star—1,000 at 14.	
Deer Trail—500, 500 at 5; 500 at 9 1/2; 300 at 9 1/2; 500 at 9 1/2; 500, 500 at 9 1/2.	
Lone Pine—500 (wd) at 15 1/2; 500 (wd), 500 (wd), at 15 1/2.	
White Bear—1,000 at 1 1/2.	
Van And—1,000 at 2 1/2.	

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.—The bull contingent in stocks failed to realize their expectations to-day, though the chances of a rise were not gained for the majority of stocks. Final prices, however, were considerably below the best and the tone of the market during the latter part of the day was decidedly unsettled and spotty, in spite of the sustaining influence of cable strength in some stocks. The opening rise in sympathy with London, and was attributed to the effect of the news from China of the relief of Tien Tsin. Later advices showed that the periodical settlement in London had made an unexpected bear movement.

Closing quotations:

A. S. R.	112
Amoco	28 1/2
Atch. pfd.	71
A. S. & W.	70 1/2
B. & O. pfd.	78
B. & O. T.	150 1/2
C. B. & Q.	123
C. G.	90
C. R. I. & P.	101 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	172
Cons. Gas & St. L.	155 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	118
D. & R. G. pfd.	65 1/2
Fed. Steel	30 1/2
Fed. Steel, pfd.	62
G. E.	128
M. & N.	47 1/2
Met.	145 1/2
N. P.	50 1/2
N. P. pfd.	70 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	127 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. 1st. pfd.	104
P. & R.	50 1/2
S. R.	50 1/2
U. S. Leather	8
U. S. Leather, pfd.	65
U. P.	49 1/2
U. P. pfd.	71 1/2
W. U.	75 1/2
W. P. R. in London	80 1/2
Cable	150 1/2

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, June 26.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 June 81; July 82; Aug. 83 1/2. Corn—No. 2 June 41 1/2; July 41 1/2; Aug. 42 1/2. Oats—No. 2 July 25 1/2; Aug. 25 1/2.

CREMATORIUM.

Sir William Macdonald Offers to Defray Cost of One at Montreal.

Montreal, June 26.—Sir William Macdonald has made an offer to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the erection of a crematorium at Mount Royal cemetery, to defray the expenses of construction, and to endow it with a sufficient sum to insure its maintenance.

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of It-Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

C.P.N.Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Warner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

YEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails)

AMUR..... June 27 July 11; 25

DANUBE..... July 4, 18

At 8 o'clock p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria. B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

LOW WATER

—ON THE—

Yukon River

and still falling

DO NOT BUY

THROUGH TICKETS.

It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.

BOOK LOCALLY.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

Chicago, June 26.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade to-day:

Wheat—

July

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Handy List of

Victoria Firms

SEWER, PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B. C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and

Pandora, Victoria.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMERE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. E. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.

C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 122 Taunton street.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed prepaid to any part of Canada (ex-
cept the city) and United States at follow-
ing rates:

One year\$8 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year\$1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40
sent post paid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising to ensure their being inserted
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the night editor.

WAR.

Tien Tsin has been relieved. It is not
very clear from the despatches just what
has happened, but this appears to be
reasonably sure, and the relief force is
said to be en route to Peking. Admiral
Seymour's fate seems uncertain, but
there has been no confirmation of the re-
port that his command has been wiped
out. On the whole, yesterday's news was
an improvement upon that of the day be-
fore.

There is one disquieting feature, name-
ly, the report that Russia is playing at
cross purposes with the other powers.
There may, of course, be no foundation
for this, but most people are looking for-
ward to such a consummation, and there
will be a general disposition to believe
it. While the Chinese army is in some
respects not much better than a rabble,
the power of resistance which the host of
available men can develop is very great.
We are not without a hope that a peace-
ful solution of the difficulty can be
reached, as far as China is concerned;
but have great doubt as to the foreign
powers coming to an agreement.

The Boers seem ubiquitous in the
northern part of the Orange River Col-
ony. The country between Rhenoster
and Heilbron, where the convoy was cap-
tured on the 24th, has been patrolled by
our troops for the past month. Good
news comes from Northern Cape Colony
and the western part of the Transvaal,
where peaceful conditions are rapidly be-
ing restored. Roberts is doubtless pre-
paring some news for us.

HANDS OFF!

Ex-Governor McInnes has written a
10-column letter to the Vancouver World
in explanation of his position and his ac-
tion. It is out of the question for us to
reproduce it, although we shall, as a
matter of fair play, give the substance
of his argument. The Times has a brief
summary of it, and from this we gather
that Mr. McInnes is after Sir Wilfrid
Laurier with a sharp stick. The follow-
ing paragraph calls for immediate com-
ment:

I may say also that I received instruc-
tions from the secretary of state last
August respecting the attitude which I
should adopt in certain matters toward
my ministers. But the secretary of state
saw fit to convey those instructions,
which I obeyed implicitly, in the form of
a letter marked "Confidential," conse-
quently I am not free to publish it, and
yet, when I continued to follow those in-
structions in my attitude toward the Mar-
tin administration, the secretary of state
complained of my having done so, but
again under cover of a letter marked
"strictly confidential."

We deprecate as strongly as we know
how such interference in the affairs of
this province as this statement implies,
but admit that before passing judgment
we should like to know the whole story.
British Columbia is quite capable of
managing its own affairs, and it will be
a surprise if the Liberal cabinet has so
departed from Liberal traditions as to in-
terfere with provincial autonomy so far
as to direct a lieutenant-governor, even
confidentially, as to the course he should
take towards his advisers. Because Mr.
McInnes was wrong in many things, it
does not follow that others were right
always. We protest that provincial in-
dependence must be respected. Ottawa
dictation is as unpalatable to-day, as
Downing Street dictation was to our
fathers.

A CORRECTION.

Referring to the Vancouver caucuses, the
News-Advertiser says: "The members
of the cabinet were compelled either to
betray the man, whom they had sworn
to advise and support, or forfeit the sup-
port of the convention. Furthermore,
that the ministers were also bound to
resign their positions after the selection
and give their adhesion to the session
of successors more satisfactory to the
electors." Neither of these statements
is true. We are authorized to give them
an explicit denial.

Balmoral Block
DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms.
en suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.

A word as to the idea that the mem-
bers of the Executive Council swear to
support the Lieutenant-Governor. We
have already pointed out the absurdity
of such a contention. Suppose that a
lieutenant-governor should be guilty of a
treasonable act; would his ministers be
bound to support him in it? Suppose a
lieutenant-governor acts in violation of
law; are his ministers obliged to sustain
him? It is perfect folly to pretend that
the ministers owe a personal loyalty to a
lieutenant-governor, and the News-Ad-
vertiser is either wilfully misleading its
readers or it is woefully ignorant of the
law. The case of the Earl of Onslow
showed that a ministry may appeal from
a governor to the Home Government,
and the case of Lieutenant-Governor
McInnes shows that a ministry may
appeal from a lieutenant-governor to the
Governor-General. The one essential is
that in any case the ministry must have
the people behind them.

UTTERLY DISCONSOLATE.

The News-Advertiser refuses to be
comforted, and we repeat that we are not
surprised. It knows a lot of things that
are not true, and it threatens to keep on
telling them, if the papers supporting the
government do not cease to say things
which do not commend themselves to its
sovereign will and pleasure. This is
really sad. How can this unhappy coun-
try manage to get along now that the
News-Advertiser is so badly disgruntled?
We suppose it will struggle through
somehow, but it will only too keenly
realize how true it is

"That of all the words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: It might have
been."

only the voters of Vancouver, with what
may have been shocking bad taste,
thought otherwise. We are not without
a good deal of sympathy for a certain
gentleman, with whom the News-Ad-
vertiser is very well acquainted. He stuck
to his guns with a courage worthy of a
better cause. Not that the cause was
wholly a bad one, for there was some-
thing manly in the manner in which he
refused to bow the knee to Baal in the
form of federal party lines; but for all
this, our contemporary must not pose as
a Daniel come to judgment. It would
be far wiser to conceal its disappoint-
ment, and if it, that is the dismasted
cheek, keep the disfigurement dark, con-
sole itself with the comfortable
reflection that there are as good fish in
the sea as ever were caught, and that it
is better to have loved and lost than
never to have loved at all.

FOR BETTER TREATMENT.

The Colonist has for years urged that
the claims of British Columbia for bet-
ter treatment at the hands of the govern-
ment and parliament of Canada should
be pressed with all possible vigor and
reasonable persistence. This position was
taken by this paper during the Conserva-
tive regime and has been kept up since
the Liberals came into power, which
shows that there is nothing in it of a
partisan nature. In reverting to it, we
do so without the least desire to stir up
party feeling. Least of all do we desire
to create the impression that the provin-
cial government ought to take a stand in
any way politically hostile to the federal
government. The subject ought to be ap-
proached from a broad Canadian stand-
point, and the Province and the Do-
minion ought to unite in an effort to see
that justice is done and that the devel-
opment of British Columbia is carried
forward along lines that will secure its
being rapidly filled up with settlers and
the speedy opening up of its great re-
sources.

This province contributes very much
more in proportion to its population to the
revenue of Canada and receives a smaller
pro rata expenditure, that is pro rata to
what we pay in, than any other part
of Canada. Money expended in
opening the province to settlement and
investment pays handsomely by the in-
crease of federal revenue resulting. The
Pacific Coast of Canada is worthy of
special consideration at the present time,
in view of the important events transpir-
ing in Asia and the certainty that the
Western Ocean is about to become the
theatre of exceptional commercial ac-
tivity. The natural resources of this
province are such as will, under favor-
able conditions, contribute immensely to
the industrial prosperity of the whole Do-
minion and will provide opportunities for
the employment of young Canadians, as
well as for the investment of Canadian
capital. These may be called the basal
facts of the case, and we hold that what
statesmanship there is in Canada and
this province cannot do better than ad-
dress itself to their consideration.

It is too soon to expect from Mr. Dun-
smuir a statement of the line of policy
which he proposes to follow in the mat-
ter of provincial development. He is en-
titled to a reasonable time to give this
broad matter the fullest thought, and the
purpose of this article is not to fore-
shadow what he may have in mind, but
only to suggest for his consideration, and
that of his colleagues and the public gen-
erally, the desirability of making united
action between the two governments, for
the purpose of giving an impetus to British
Columbia and the whole West, a con-
trolling feature in the plans of the new
ministry. The direct benefit of such a
policy will be mutual. The Liberal party
does not yet appear to have fully ap-
preciated what can be accomplished in
the portion of the Dominion which lies
west of Lake Superior. We are not go-
ing to find fault with this. We only
mention the fact, at the same time ex-
pressing the hope that the time when a
change will take place is not far dis-
tant. We think the provincial govern-
ment can do much to bring about a
change in this respect not only in the

whole federal ministers, but in the
whole public opinion of Canada.

OUTSIDE IGNORANCE.

The Union Record, of Seattle, printed
a very scurrilous attack upon Mr. Dun-
smuir for venturing to appeal to work-
men for their votes, and also upon such
workmen as supported him. It never
seems to have occurred to the Record
that, if Mr. Dunsmuir were the man it
says he is, no one would think of voting
for him. Under the election law of British
Columbia the ballot is absolutely
secret, yet the alleged awful enemy of
workmen, addressing his employees in an
election contest in which he was op-
posed by one of their number, said: "If
you think Mr. Radcliffe can represent
your interests better than I, you ought to
vote for him; but if you think I can do
better for you than he, I ask you to vote
for me." Mr. Radcliffe is still in the
employ of this terrible tyrant, and they
are very good friends.

If the Record could see Mr. Dunsmuir
in his intercourse with his miners, it
would not be surprised that they are his
political friends. There is no hostility
between them. We feel like apologizing
for referring to the Record in any way,
but it has been sent us by one who says:
"I am a workman and a union man,
but I believe that at this juncture, or
rather at this crisis in the political his-
tory of British Columbia, no better
choice could have been made than to
select Mr. James Dunsmuir to preside at
the head of affairs," and this reference
is more a recognition of our correspond-
ent's views, which we believe are those
of the majority of workmen, than a
reply to the Record.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

Mr. T. R. Hall, of this city, sends us
the following letter:
"I presume you will concede that the
post office returns are a pretty accurate
gauge of the intelligence of a people, and
this being the case, it will be instructive
to the people of this province to know
that the Mr. Bernier who is to succeed
Sir Henri Joly at Ottawa hails from the
city of St. Hyacinthe, in the province of
Quebec, where the 10,000 inhabitants
contributed \$8,656.40 to the postal
revenue last year, a fraction over 80 1/2
cents per capita. Now, take Nelson, in
this province, whose population is esti-
mated at 4,000. They contributed
\$13,190.55, or almost \$3.30 per capita."

Mr. Hall also furnishes us with some
interesting data concerning the receipts
and expenditures of the Fisheries De-
partment in the fiscal year ending June
30, 1899. The figures are taken from
the report of the Auditor-General:
Revenue collected in B.C.\$45,801 75
Revenue collected in balance
of Canada 39,701 10
Expenditure in B.C.\$8,450 47
Fraser River
hatchery 3,736 14
"Salmon licenses" contribute
the largest item to the
"Revenue Account," viz.,
3,657 @ \$10 36,750 00
The expenditure of the
Maritime Pro-
vinces on account
of fishing bounty
amounted alone
to the sum of, \$150,459 00
Cost of distrib-
uting same, 5,034 73
.....\$155,493 73

Statistics like these are more eloquent
than the best turned sentences, and they
emphasize two claims: First, that Brit-
ish Columbia does not receive fair con-
sideration at the hands of the Dominion
government in the matter of expendi-
tures; and second, that the province
ought to have cabinet representation.
Possibly until we get the latter we need
not expect the former; but one thing is
certain, namely, that the members of all
political parties ought to unite in a de-
mand for both. British Columbia needs
greater harmony among its people and
their representatives on subjects of this
nature. We admit that so far as our
representatives are concerned, there has
been an effort at united action, and we
are aware that it is much easier to find
fault with what others do than to do
what ought to be done. The press of
the province ought to back our rep-
resentatives up in their efforts to secure
fair play for the province.

For an absolutely misleading paper, so
far as British Columbia policies are
concerned, commend us to the Winnipeg
Tribune.

A good diagnosis is half a cure. There-
fore an early settlement of the Chinese
question may be expected, now that the
Vancouver World has discovered that
what is the matter with the country is
"triumphant gynococracy." If you do
not happen to know what this means, we
are sorry, and can sympathize with your
ignorance; for we don't know either.

HANDS CRACKED WITH SALT RHEUM.
Mr. James McIsaac, 25 Elgin St., Ottawa,
Ont., writes: "I suffered with salt rheum
for upwards of ten years, the skin on my
hands cracking and breaking so as to make
them useless. After trying all sorts of re-
medies in vain, I became discouraged and
bought try ointments would never end.
Last spring I used Dr. Chase's Ointment,
and in a short time was perfectly cured."
Dr. Chase's Ointment is of unparalleled
merit as a cure for all itching skin disease,
All druggists.

He-I believe I'll go to church with you
this morning, Clara.
She-Indeed you won't; you've got
your new suit, and mine hasn't come
home yet.-Indianapolis Journal.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.
CATARRH CURE
Is sent direct to the diseased
parts by the Improved Blower.
Heals the ulcers, clears the air
passage, stops droppings in the
throat and permanently cures
Catarrh and Hay Fever. 300
free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase
Medicine Co., Toronto and Duluth.

Sh. Leads the World in the Immensity
of Her Spruce Forests.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statis-
tician, has issued his handbook on the
pulp wood of Canada for distribution at
the Paris Exposition. In it he says: In
1891 there were in Canada 24 pulp fac-
tories, representing \$3,000,000 capital in-
vested, employing 1,025 persons, and
having an output of \$1,000,000. To-day
there are 35 pulp mills, with a total ex-
pacity of 1,100 tons a day. The largest
has a capacity of 250 tons a day. The
amount of capital invested is between
\$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. This de-
velopment demonstrates the fact that
Canada is the possessor of the largest
spruce forests in the world. In 1899 the
United States imported \$1,500,000 worth
of pulp from Canada. Britain imported
\$700,000 worth. It is estimated that this
year England will use 500,000 tons of
Canadian pulp.

She has "undoubted pre-eminence for
the production of paper." What of Can-
ada's supply of wood suitable for pulp
of the highest character? It is practi-
cally unlimited. Where Canada's spruce
groves is coterminous with her geographi-
cal boundary. Far east spruce grows
along the Hamilton Inlet and north
shores of the gulf. Far north around
Ungava Bay, northeast in Coronation
Gulf, and to the mouth of the Mackenzie
river spruce matures. Far west in Brit-
ish Columbia the Douglas fir, a good pulp
wood, reaching 250 feet in height and 30
feet around, abounds. Besides the ac-
knowledgeled superiority of Canadian
spruce for pulp has made spruce the
equal of pine in the estimation of com-
merce and trade.

Mr. Johnson calculates that about 40
per cent. of Canada consists of wood-
land and forests. That is about 1,400,
000 square miles. If one-half of this is
spruce, there will be 450,000 acres of
spruce area in the Dominion. The man-
ufacturer of newspaper wood pulp makes
from a cord of spruce, or 50 feet of board
measure, half a ton of sulphite pulp, or
one ton of ground wood pulp. News-
paper stock is made up with 20 per cent.
of sulphite pulp and 80 per cent. of ground
wood pulp. An acre of spruce land yields
a stand of 7,000 feet. This is equal to
six tons of sulphite and 1 1/2 tons of
ground wood pulp per acre. Hence, tak-
ing ground wood pulp as the basis, and
10 tons per acre as the product, there are
4,500,000,000 tons of wood pulp in sight
in Canada.

Dr. Bell of the Geological survey, how-
ever, calculates Canada's area would
yield 13,500,000 cords of spruce. Hence,
Mr. Johnson's estimate is a conservative one.
The beauty about Canada is that it not
only has an inexhaustible supply of pulp
but also has abundance of water power
to run the mills. To run a mill produc-
ing 35 tons of ground pulp a day requires
a motive power of 3,000 horse power.
Canada bids fair to provide the source
of pulp supply for the whole world.

The twenty locomotives for the Cape rail-
ways, for the supply of which the Baldwin
Locomotive Works and the Schenck
Locomotive Works were invited to fig-
ure on, will be built by Neilson, Reid & Co.,
of Glasgow.

Success for Sixty Years.—This is the re-
cord of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure
cure of diarrhoea and all bowel complaints.
Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-
killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

Customer—Have you got any of "Phill-
man's Popular Pellets" in yet?
Drug Clerk—Yes, sir. They came this
morning.

Customer—Good. I've been asking for
them for a week back.
Drug Clerk—Are you sure you don't
want a porous plaster?—Philadelphia
Press.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy
to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR CLONISNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Non-Habitual*
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUCKETT'S Myrtle Cut Full Flavored TUCKETT'S VERY MILD ORINOCO.
Choice Virginia Tobacco
TO LET
Two stores or offices on ground floor in
Five Sisters' Block, facing Fort Street.
Apply H. M. GRAHAM
41 Government street.

YOKOHAMA & CO.
Japanese Merchant Tailors
Suits Made to Order for Ladies and Gentlemen
114 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

The Last Time
Before the Big Slaughter Sale
DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
JUNE 27, 28 and 29
THE STERLING
88 YATES STREET

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS
BEST MAKES.
Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

Just Arrived.
Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF
Summer Corsets.
MRS. W. BIGFORD
61-63 Fort St.

25c. Off the Dollar
—AT—
Stoddard's Jewelry Store
63 Yates Street, one door from corner of
Broad street
Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c
NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET
WATCHES \$1.50.
This month only.

Assay Office & Chemical Laboratory
28 Broad street, (opp. Drillard Hotel,) Vic-
toria, B. C.

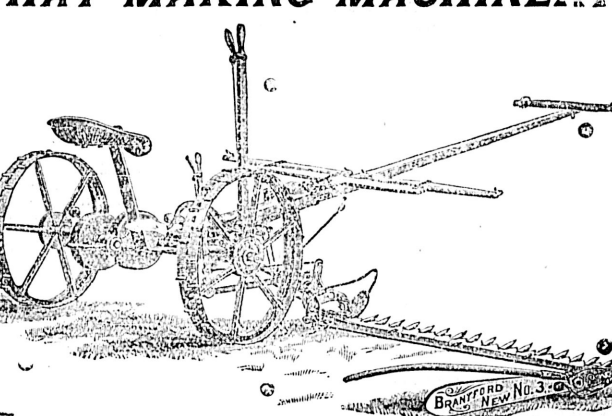
Wm. F. Best, F. C. S.
Analytical Chemist and Assayer
(Hilteberg and Leipzig.)
Personal attention given to all assaying
and chemical analysis.

TELEPHONES.
Within the City Limits, four Party Line
Telephones now installed as low as \$2.50
per month.
No Installation Charges
For new regulations, particulars as to
districts, etc., apply,
R. B. McMICKING,
At the Offices of the Company, Five Sis-
ters' Block.

NOTICE.
MEN WANTED.
Five hundred white miners and mine
laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and
Comox mines. Apply to the managers of
the said mines.
Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO.,
Limited Liability.

Spratt & Macaulay
Coal and Wooa
Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood
cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.
—OFFICES—
88 Gov't St. 82 Store St.
Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

Wanted Immediately.
An up-to-date horizontal action engine, 25
to 30 horse power, 6 ft. fly wheel, together
with connections to boiler. State full
particulars with price and where machinery
can be seen. Apply HORIZU "AL, P. O.
Box 53.

HAY MAKING MACHINERY

BRANTFORD AND TORONTO MOWERS—ALL THE LATEST IMPROVE-
MENTS. BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, SERRATED LEDGER
PLATES, etc., etc.
HORSE RAKES—ALL WIDTHS, WITH WOOD AND STEEL WHEELS.
HAY TEDDERS—WOOD FRAME AND ALL STEEL.
HAY CARRIERS, FORKS, SLINGS, PULLEYS, etc.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.
Catalogues on Application

Boys Straw Hats.
BLOUSES for BOYS.
WHITE DUCK SUITS.
—AT—
ARTHUR HOLMES, 87 YATES STREET
COR. BROAD.

Carpets, Rugs and Art Squares
TAPESTRIES In good colorings and designs, at 50c., 55c.,
60c., 70c., 80c., \$1.10 and \$1.15 per yard.
BRUSSELS A few designs at \$1.00 per yard. Superior
qualities in very pretty colorings.
A very large range of Hearth Rugs from \$1.25 each to \$14.00 each.
Art Squares In all the sizes made, and large variety
in eight different grades.
NOTE.—We can supply you with goods at any price you wish to pay, and
guarantee that the range of patterns will be satisfactory.

Weiler Bros., Victoria, B. C.
CHEAPNESS is of very little account when you want
to buy COCOA: it is purity and fine flavor that tells.
Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa
Is recommended by the leading physicians of Canada for its
absolute purity and healthfulness.
COWAN'S QUEEN'S DESSERT CHOCOLATE
Is a Delicious Confection.

St. Alice Water
British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water
THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS
P. O. BOX 180. TELEPHONE 435.

FINE JOB WORK AT THE COLONIST

Farms Wanted.

I shall be glad to receive particulars of a few good farms, which the owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices, to forward to my correspondents.

DOWSETT, KNIGHT & CO.,
Land Agents, London, Eng.
For Publication in Their Circular.

"The Land Roll."

A copy of which can be seen at my office.

C. C. REVANS

Land and
Insurance Agent
34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
0:10 a.m.	9.4 feet.	1:00 a.m.	8.9 feet.
8:00 p.m.	0.5 feet.	8:40 p.m.	0.7 feet.
3:20 p.m.	8.4 feet.	5:00 p.m.	8.6 feet.
8:10 p.m.	8.2 feet.	9:15 p.m.	8.0 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.
Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Jam Jars at Russell's.

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Good! Better!! Best!!!

You can take your pick, but the best of drugs is the only kind we keep; and that is what goes into your prescription if you bring it to
DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
30 and 32 Government Street.
Open Day and Night.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McElroy's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Does your bike need fixing? We can do the job. Rambler Cyclery, Weller Bros.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson Street.

Weller Bros. have just opened up a fine line of Chinese and Japanese matting, for floor and dado purposes.

A nice variety of smart-looking hammocks at Weller Bros'. The newest colorings and up-to-date styles. (Second floor.)

Reduced prices for remainder of season—Rambler bicycles, \$50. Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets. Weller Bros.

Apricots.—The best preserving stock of the season is now on the market, selling at lowest prices. Enquire at your grocer's for them without delay, or you will miss the best chance of this season.

Ceylon is second to none in its methods of tea-growing and tea-packing. That is the reason of the excellence of Hondi Ceylon Tea.

The Famine Sufferers.—Large numbers of copies of "The Christian Worker," which is "published in the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom in all lands" are being circulated in the city, the object being to excite further sympathy for the unfortunate famine sufferers in India. The July number of the publication contains special articles on India's starving millions and numerous photographs depicting the horrible sufferings of the natives; and these latter are of a character to move the strongest heart to pity. Any subscriptions for the fund which may be handed into the Colonist office will be transmitted to the Toronto society and then to India, free of charge.

INFLUENZA

A prophylactic and cure for influenza, la grippe, and all kinds of feverish colds, try Dr. Dobell's Influenza Mixture, 50 cents a bottle. Sold by
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
40 Govt. St. Chemists and Druggists

Rebuilding the Stratheona—Contractor Fred. Sherbourne is making excellent progress with the work of rebuilding the Hotel Stratheona for the Shawinigan Lake Hotel Company at the pretty resort up the line. The foundations are all laid and part of the frames up. Mr. Sherbourne was in the city yesterday engaging more carpenters.

Well Represented.—"A" Company, R. C. R., turned out 52 strong to attend the memorial service for the late Capt. Blanchard.



We Supply Many Things Essential to His Needs, Such as Feeding Bottles, Toothling Rings, Sponges, Toilet Powders, as well as All Remedies Required.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist
98 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Telephone 425. Near Yates Street

Trade Sale.—Joshua Davies will sell at his office, Board of Trade building, at 11 o'clock to-day, 24 crates of earthenware.

Victoria Clearing House.—The totals of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending June 26 were \$396,350; balances, \$82,107.

Match Deferred.—As some of the members could not go, the Victoria Senior Association football team will not play at Vancouver on Monday next.

Temporary Commander.—Lieut.-Col. Gregory having been granted leave of absence, the command of the Fifth Regiment devolves upon Major Williams, second in command, until further orders.

I. O. O. F. Meeting.—The regular meeting of Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., will be held this evening. Trustees and delegates to the Board of Union will be elected.

Quiet in Police Circles.—No cases came up before Magistrate Hall in the city police court yesterday, and the provincial police department had also to report "nothing new." No trace has been discovered of the whereabouts or movements of Sergeant Atkins.

Death's Hand.—The death occurred at the family residence, 94 Fourth street, yesterday morning, of Mrs. Tranter, wife of S. Tranter. Deceased was born in Worcestershire, England, 54 years ago. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2:30.

Forwarded to Ottawa.—The petitions which were circulated in Victoria and Vancouver, praying the Dominion government to take adequate steps to retard the rush of Oriental immigration to British Columbia, have been forwarded to Ottawa. Five thousand signatures were obtained in the two cities, and Nanaimo and Mainland points are yet to be heard from.

Another Branch.—Mr. W. R. Jackson, one of the proprietors of both the Savoy theatre in this city and in Vancouver, leaves this evening for White Horse, to open the theatre and hotel erected at that place by himself and Messrs. J. McDonald and J. B. Simpson. The building has already been erected, and is to be opened immediately on Mr. Jackson's arrival.

The Bye-Elections.—The dates for the bye-elections, other than Victoria and South Victoria, in which constituencies nominations will be held on June 29 and elections on July 3, are as follows: South Nanaimo, nominations July 5, election, the 10th; North East Kootenay, nomination, July 5, election, the 11th; Lilium, nomination, July 5, election, the 12th; Dewdney, nomination, July 5, election, the 10th.

Prizes For Calisthenics.—The trophy given by Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley for calisthenics was competed for by the pupils of the Girls' Central school yesterday afternoon. The drill consisted of dumb-bell, bar-bell and Indian club exercises. There were quite a number of interested visitors. The list of prize winners is as follows: First—Miss May Tully, Elsie Shrapnell, Second—Misses Rankin, Holmes, G. Shrapnell, Saunders, N. Wilson, Bird, Spencer and Campbell.

From Stratheona's Horse.—A letter received on Monday from Capt. T. Pooley, of Stratheona's Horse, dated at Maitland, Natal, conveyed the information that at its time of writing the corps was just about leaving to join Buller's force in the forward movement to cut off the Boer retreat. Capt. Pooley and the rest of the Victorians were well. As showing what delays occur to "rush" messages, it may be stated that a cablegram to Capt. Pooley from home was just three weeks in course of transmission.

Annual Election.—Officers have been elected by Seghers Council, No. 85, Y. M. I., as follows: President, W. H. Harris; first vice-president, E. J. Bayne; second vice-president, Raymond; treasurer, M. Steele; corresponding secretary, S. A. Bantley; treasurer, Rev. Father Nicolay; marshal, Walter Harlock; medical examiner, Dr. Frank Hall; inside sentinel, Andrew Gray; outside sentinel, Arthur O'Keefe; executive committee, John Leonard, J. L. Colbert and J. McCurrah.

Licensing Board.—It is considered likely that the vacancy on the board of licensing commissioners which occurred through the resignation of Ald. Stewart will shortly be filled. It must in any event be done before the next session of the board, inasmuch as on that occasion a rather important question will have to be dealt with—Mrs. Fee's application for a renewal of the license held by the late North Park and Quadra streets. A number of residents in that locality will, it is understood, present a petition opposing the application.

Situation in China.—Mr. W. Coleman, who is in charge of the Chinese mission here during the absence of Rev. Mr. Winchester, is of the opinion that the outbreak in China is one that will assume proportionately serious proportions. Mr. Coleman lived in China for eight years, and is familiar with conditions in that country. He says the bulk of the population are bitterly opposed to foreign interference, and will resist any attempt to implant Western civilization with their lives. He can see nothing in sight but a protracted and bitter struggle.

Higher Courts.—The defence in Bird et al. vs. Veith & Bordland was opened yesterday morning, Mr. E. V. Bodwell addressing the jury. The rest of the day was occupied in the examination of Mr. Veith by Mr. Duff, and the cross-examination by Mr. Cresswell. The trial will be continued to-day. The trials of Tumulty vs. Tumulty, divorce, and Dowling vs. the Union Assurance Co. have been set for to-day. In Rattenbury vs. Lawrence the defence has been dropped and judgment signed. The Attorney-General vs. Dunlop will be heard on Friday.

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Competitions Arranged by the Vancouver Arts and Crafts Association.

Circulars in connection with the first annual exhibition of the Vancouver Arts and Crafts Association, at Vancouver, during the third and second weeks of September, have been received. The competition is open to children throughout the province. The classes, subjects, prizes and conditions are as follows:

Class A—For Boys and Girls Under 11 Years of Age.
1. Outline drawing of a spray of flowers or leaves from nature. Prize, box of colors, given by Mr. J. C. Bishop.
2. Outline drawing of some object or objects in daily use in the house; competitors to choose own subject. Prize, value \$2.50, given by Messrs. Bailey Bros., to be selected by winner.
3. Cut paper patterns (kindergarten work). Prize, two books, given by J. G. Wood & Co.
4. Embroidery in outline and fancy stitches. Prize, value \$2.00, given by the Sun Ban (Messrs. Jin and Tamura), to be selected by winner.
Class B—For Boys and Girls Under 12 Years of Age.

1. Outline drawing from nature, any subject. Prize, book, value \$3.00, given by Messrs. Clark and Stuart, to be selected by winner.
2. Shaded drawing from nature, any subject. Prize, book, given by the Thompson Stationery Co., Ltd.
3. Outline drawing of a spray of leaves, flowers or fruit. Prize, value \$2.00, given by Messrs. Norman, Caple & Co., to be selected by winner.
4. Outline drawing of a jug, vase or bowl. Prize, value \$2.00, given by Messrs. Edwards Bros., to be selected by winner.
5. Piece of embroidery. Prize, value \$2.50, given by Messrs. Bailey Bros., to be selected by winner.
6. Best model of a boat. Prize, value \$5.00, given by Messrs. McLennan, McFeely & Co., to be selected by winner.
Class C—For Boys and Girls Under 15 Years of Age.

1. Drawing of a tree or trees from nature, in pen, pencil or color. Prize, value \$2.50, given by S. J. Thompson, to be selected by winner.
2. Painting of flowers from nature, in oil or water color. Prize, box of colors, given by H. Bloomfield & Son.
3. Best piece of embroidery. Prize, value \$2.00, given by Mr. Eveleigh, to be selected by winner.
4. Drawing of entrance of some prominent building in British Columbia, in pen, pencil or color. Prize, book, value \$3.00, given by Mr. E. Chapman.
5. Best working model of any kind. Prize, value \$5.00, given by Messrs. T. Dunn & Co., to be selected by winner.
6. Best piece of fret work. Prize, fret work outfit, given by H. Bloomfield & Son.

Special Prizes.
By Mrs. Ellis. For girls only (under 16 years of age), for painting on china. Prize, piece of china suitable for decoration.
By Messrs. Wadde Bros. For boys or girls (under 17 years of age), for best amateur photograph of landscape. Prize, photographs, value, \$5.00.
By Canadian General Electric Company. For boys (under 17 years of age), for best drawing of an Edison electric motor. Prize, value \$5.00.

The general directions for competitors follow:
No drawing must be less than 7 by 10 inches, but may be as much larger as competitors find convenient. A good size is 21 by 34, (for illustration of a building).
Each piece of work must have legibly written upon its back, or on a half sheet of letter paper attached to it: Class and number of entry for which work is intended; name and address of competitor; age; last birthday; school attended; and this declaration to be signed by parent or guardian: "I hereby certify as true state whether parent or guardian of (here write competitor's name) that (he or she) was (—) years of age last birthday, and that the piece of work to which this is attached is (his or her) sole production. Signed."

Competitors living in Vancouver must leave their work at the association's rooms, Molson's bank building, Hastings street, not later than September 3, 1900. Competitors living out of Vancouver must send their work by mail or express, charges prepaid, to the Secretary Arts and Crafts Association, Molson's bank building, Vancouver, B. C., to be in not later than September 3, 1900. All work will be returned after the exhibition by the secretary, at competitor's expense. Prizes will be awarded at the close of the exhibition. Any further information may be had by applying to the secretary, Mr. Charles E. Bloomfield, box 44, Vancouver, B. C.
The following are the officers of the association: president, Mr. R. M. Fripp, F.R.I.; vice presidents, Mrs. A. Balfour Kerr and Mr. S. M. Eveleigh; honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charles E. Bloomfield.

OFFICER'S SYMPATHY.

Col. Worsnop Writes to the Sister of the Late Private Whiteley.

Miss Rachel Sheppard, step-sister of Private Whiteley, who died in South Africa a few days ago, has received the following letter from Lieut.-Col. Worsnop, commanding the Sixth Rifles, Vancouver:

"It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to communicate to you the following telegram received by me to-day:
"Regret to report death of W. F. Whiteley, at Johannesburg, 19th, enteric fever."
"I have known Pte. Whiteley for some years, ever since he joined the militia in this city, and personally feel his loss very much. Always cheerful, a brave and smart soldier, he was always attentive to duty, and ready to do anything required. His comrades, his officers, and myself deeply sympathize with you in your loss. The only comfort you have is that he died a soldier's death, doing his duty for his Queen and country. He will ever be remembered with affection in his own regiment."

"Accept, madam, our sympathy in this hour of trial.
"I have the honor to be, etc.,
"C. A. WORSNUP, Lieut.-Col.,
"Commanding 6th Rifles."

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

STRAWBERRIES.



Having purchased the entire output of several of the largest growers, we are prepared to make low quotations for preserving purposes.

FULL LINE OF JAM AND JELLY JARS CALL AND PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,

The Leading Grocers

We Want Your Assistance

During the time we are moving to our new premises.

You can assist us by taking advantage of cut prices, and buying our goods.
This week is the last for bargains, as we move in earnest to our new premises at

No. 44 Government St.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

NOW OPENING

SIX CASES

FEDORA HATS

The Very Latest Styles and Shades

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS

The S. Reid Co., Ltd.

122 GOVERNMENT STREET

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL.

A Gratifying Increase Over Last Year's Figures.

An increase of \$165,141 is shown in City Assessor Northcott's figures on the assessment roll of 1900 over those of 1899. The figures are as follows:

1900.
Land \$10,840,600
Improvements 6,326,770

Total \$17,167,370
1899.
Land \$10,804,649
Improvements 6,197,580

Total \$17,002,229

Increase in 1900 \$165,141
With the large amount of building which will be done during the present year, the roll next year should show a further satisfactory increase.

Dominion Day Celebrations.—Canada's natal is this year going to be settled with more than ordinary zeal in a number of British Columbia cities. Vancouver and Nelson are going to extraordinary preparations in honor of the event. The Terminal City will make Monday and Tuesday two grand gala days, special features being decoration parades, bicycle races, lacrosse match, athletic sports, horse races, aquatic races, fireworks and illuminations. The C. P. N. Company will run special excursions, the fare for the round trip being \$2. Excursions will also be run over the E. & N. to the Cowichan agricultural show at Duncan. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance all day. From the presses of the Miner Publishing Company, at Nelson, has been issued a very neat programme, showing how Nelson is going to celebrate. The chief feature of Nelson's rejoicing will be a grand naval and water carnival.

All Together.—The Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school will not picnic at Goldstream, as previously reported, but will spend July 2 with the pupils of the other Methodist Sunday schools at Sidney.

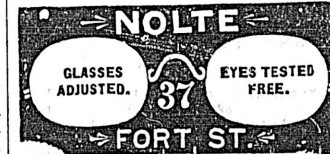
The Light Running

Domestic Sewing Machine.

Familiar words with a new meaning. It makes home happy. It smoothes out wrinkles. It wins the heart of the housewife. If your sewing machine is not giving satisfaction we will be pleased to complete your happiness by placing one of our high grade "Domestic" in your home—No trouble about terms, we can arrange that to suit you.
A full supply of needles, oil and other sundries for all machines kept in stock.

FLETCHER BROS.,

Opposite Old Post Office.
Telephone 306. 93 Government St.



Hang Wo Hing Kee

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

Governor-General Coming.—Manager Virtue of the Mount Baker hotel has received a letter, asking if he can provide accommodation for the Governor-General and party, who intend visiting the Coast during the summer and remaining here for some time.

Fifth Regiment Band

EXCURSION TO

Port Angeles

SUNDAY, JULY 1st.

The Popular Excursion Steamer S.S. City of Nanaimo will sail from C.P.N. Co.'s Wharf at 1.30 p.m. giving Passengers 3 hours at Port Angeles.

Fare for Round Trip, 75c.

Children Under 12 Years 50 Cents.

Not the Cheapest

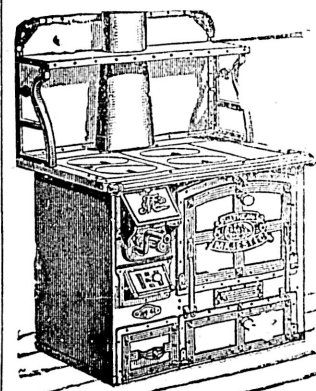
But the best value possible for the money is what we aim to give.

Men's Suits that will wear, \$8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Men's Pants that will wear, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.



THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES are the best, and therefore the cheapest ranges in the world.

Geo. Powell & Co.

AGENTS.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St

Fruit Jars, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Fillers.
Jelly Glasses, all sizes.
Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Rubber Rings, all sizes.
Stoves, General House Furnishings and Hardware are our special lines.

Cheapside,

VICTORIA, B. C.

JOSEPH WOLF DEAD.

Well-Known Former Citizen of Winnipeg Dies at Jubilee Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Wolf, who some years ago carried on an auctioneer's business in the old Colonist building on Government street, died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday, after about a month's illness. In the middle eighties Mr. Wolf arrived in this city from Winnipeg, where he was very prominent in business and political circles, and started what might be called the first of the "boom" auction sales of real estate. The sale of a tract of land at the corner of Moss street and Fairfield road was one of his first ventures, and proved so successful that his example was followed in other instances, coincident with the great movement in real estate fifteen years ago.

Mr. Wolf afterwards returned to Winnipeg, but a few years ago returned to the Coast and made Port Angeles his headquarters. He visited this city at the time of the Queen's Birthday celebration last month, and was taken seriously ill. Old-time friends took him to the hospital, where he has since been gradually growing worse until the end came as stated, yesterday. A relative in the city across the Straits was telegraphed for, and arrived yesterday to make arrangements for the funeral.

Mr. Wolf was well known to residents of the Northwest. He was one of the principal auctioneers of real estate during the memorable boom in Winnipeg in the years 1880-1882, and for many years took a lively interest in public affairs of the Prairie City, being alderman, school trustee, a director of the hospital and for 12 years the police magistrate of Winnipeg. He was a staunch Conservative and took an active interest in politics. Mr. Wolf was an upright, conscientious man and was universally liked and esteemed by all in his public and private capacity. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. His eldest son, Dr. Charles Wolf, has recently been appointed professor of chemistry in the Psychological Laboratory of New York, but is at present on a voyage to South Africa, before taking his position in New York, in October next. He is a graduate and gold medalist of McGill University and of Cambridge, England, and is also a graduate of Wiesbaden and Marlboro, Germany. His other son, Frank, is in business in Seattle. His daughters are Mrs. Aldwell, wife of the county auditor, Port Angeles, and Mrs. P. L. Bishop, Exeter, Ontario.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

The Subject Discussed at the Chamber of Commerce Meeting in London.

London, June 26.—At the Chambers of Commerce meeting a resolution, supported by the Toronto Board of Trade, advocating "the adoption of a commercial policy based on the principle of mutual benefit by which each part of the empire may receive substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship," led to a prolonged and heated discussion. The matter was temporarily shelved, however, by the appointment of a committee to formulate and define a proposal for consideration by the congress. This was done in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Canadians, who opposed the appointment of the committee unless the congress first declared in favor of reciprocity.

The Manchester delegates promised to oppose any compromise, and to introduce a resolution in favor of unmitigated free trade.

Store Closes at 7 Evenings

Sale Prices on Boys' Suits

Here always. No need to further reduce prices here on Boys' Clothing. Present prices are little more than half former prices, or a saving to you on each suit of 20 per cent. Certainly our suits are cheaper than so-called sale prices suits as offered by other stores, and better, for here you have our full stock to choose and pick from, no odds and ends culled out and advertised, as a cheap bait to get your trade.

Regular \$6.00 Suits are..... \$4.50
" 5.00 " \$3.05
" 4.00 " \$3.15
" 3.00 " \$2.40
" 2.50 " \$1.95

W. G. CAMERON.

Cash Clothier,
Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

Carpenters and Caulkers.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Company have employment for Carpenters and Caulkers, at \$5 and \$7 a day, respectively, at Lake Bennett.
For particulars, apply at the head office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

BR. SHIP IMBERHORNE

CAPT. LEVER, FROM LIVERPOOL. Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without a written order.
ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd. Agents.
Victoria, June 22, 1900.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Thousands of tired men and women are daily refreshed and comforted by Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

The Plague At Yokohama

Empress of China Brings News of the Presence of the Scourge.

She Has a Large Number of Passengers From China and Japan.

When the Empress of China arrived at the quarantine station yesterday afternoon and the representative of the Colonist went aboard with files of the paper containing the news of the wiping out of Admiral Seymour's column, there was much excitement. Rev. Mr. Bannister mounted a chair in the saloon and read the news to over a hundred of the passengers who had gathered there. It was the sole topic of conversation on the whole steamer, excepting perhaps with two or three Americans who were informed that McKinley and Roosevelt had been nominated, and they talked of nothing else.

The excitement on the steamer was not confined to the passengers, for the officers were excited by a rumor that the vessel was to be requisitioned for service in carrying troops to the Orient. This story, however, had no foundation. News was brought by the Empress that there is plague in Yokohama. A seaman of the P. & O. steamer Rosetta, who had for some time been suspected of suffering from the plague, died on the afternoon of June 11, and a post-mortem examination which was held immediately afterwards revealed the plague bacilli. The case was at once reported to the Naimushu, and the body was cremated, the ship being sent to Nagahama for disinfection. This is the first case of the true plague to appear at Yokohama.

The passengers of the Empress were a long one, there being 116 saloon passengers, a smattering of intermediates, and close on 300 Asiatics. Her hold contained over 2,000 tons of cargo. The passengers were made up of the usual throng of returning missionaries, tourists, army and navy men, and commercial. Among the missionaries were several who came from near the disaffected portion. Rev. Mr. Endicott, who came from Kiating, some 400 miles inland from Shanghai, says that, although all was quiet when he left there in May, as he neared the coast he noticed a troubled state among the natives. This present trouble, he says, in many phases. Usually the districts and provinces of China are held remote from each other, but this time the trouble seems to be spread through all; and, again, never before has the capital been the centre of such disaffection. Rev. B. C. Patterson and wife were Virginians who have been preaching in Shan Tung. He says that when he left that province in May the rebellion had not made much progress there. He says Yen Shikai, the viceroy of Shan Tung, has made an edict against the Boxers, and that he has done this, Mr. Patterson says, is a good sign. It means that he and the other officials of that province are taking a stand against the anti-foreign policy of the Empress. He, as well as the missionaries, says that the situation in China was indeed a grave one—more serious than the resident of the Occident would believe.

Major Mackenzie, another passenger, was in charge of the fortifications at Shanghai. He does not think that the rebellion will spread to the Yangtze River, as reported for the viceroy of Hankow—who is very powerful—is fully cognizant of the strength of the powers, he being more enlightened in this regard than the majority of the Chinese. The Major comes from Shanghai, and he says that he is of the opinion that the situation in China was indeed a grave one—more serious than the resident of the Occident would believe.

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Mr. S. Say was a Swiss resident of Baltimore, who was touring on his private yacht, but owing to a mishap to the vessel, he had left her at Shanghai and taken passage home by the Empress. H. Simon was a Yokohama silk merchant. A. J. M. Carill was another merchant of Japan. He is a brother of the steamboat man of the firm of Dowdell & Co. Mr. W. Donaldson is bound to Kimberley from the Orient via England. Rev. H. M. Bannister is an Oxford professor, who has been on an Oriental tour. Gen. Stahl has been connected with the British diplomatic service at Peking. Among the tourists were Mr. J. C. Holden, of the firm of Ames, Holden, the well-known Eastern shoe firm, and father of Dr. Holden, of this city, who accompanied by the Misses Holden, is doing some globe trotting. He will spend two months in this city with his son.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Two Steamers For Skagway, Both With Heavy Cargoes.

The collier Wellington passed yesterday afternoon.

Steamer Anur will sail for Skagway to-night.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera left Brisbane on June 22 for Victoria.

Orders have been received for the ship Garibaldi, now in Royal Roads, to load lumber at Moodyville.

Steamer Princess Louise left for the North last evening, taking a full cargo of live stock. The Anur goes out this evening, filled to the hatches with general merchandise.

The little cannery steamer Monte Cristo, which has been here for some time undergoing repairs, leaves this evening for the Skeena with a large quantity of cannery supplies and material for a new hotel for Cunningham & Sons.

The American ship Hecla was towed in to the quarantine station yesterday morning by the tug Wanderer, and after passing her inspection proceeded to the Island colliers to load coal. She is from Honolulu, which port she left on June 6.

"C" BATTERY'S HARD TIME.

Interesting Letter From a Brother of Mr. Justice Irving.

A brother of the Hon. Justice Irving, Capt. L. E. Wentworth Irving, a lieutenant in C Battery of the Canadian contingent, has written a very interesting letter from South Africa to his father, Mr. Aemilius Irving, of Toronto. The first section is dated at Marandilles, April 29. It says in part:

"We are at the end of 351 miles of the hardest and toughest railway travelling I have or hope to experience. This place is the height of the land, and to find it on the map you have to look about 150 miles southeast of Salisbury. "They have sent me ahead in charge of the horses, with the greater number of drivers. We had everything at Beira, and were landed on the beach, to find that we had to take the horses two and a half miles into the country.

"Beira is a dirty sand beach of twelve years' standing. Dirty Portuguese and bars seem to be the mainstay of the town. I entrained the horses during the afternoon on to small carts on a rough gauge railway, four horses in a car. It was a hard job to get the horses in. After a very hard day's work we were shipped off to Bamboo Creek, time not being given us to go to the ship to get our greencuts or something to eat. After remaining all night in a dirty coach and the men in an open car, we reached Bamboo Creek the next morning about 8. The mosquitoes were very bad, but did not annoy me as much as the Englishmen. The box cars were all closed in tight, so that the heat did not get at the horses. The men suffered very much, as they were right in the open."

The second section is dated May 2. It says:

"We got to Bamboo Creek about 8 o'clock in the morning following. We entrained again into the broader gauge cars (four feet), about four hundred horses in a car, and it was a job to get that many in. I have to leave about forty horses here with a non-commissioned officer and a few men, who they could not give me enough cars to take them all. I and thirty-two men piled ourselves, with a lot of supplies, into an open car, and left at 1. We travelled all day and all night until we got to Umthali, at about 2 p.m. the next day (the 25th).

"We were in fear of our lives every moment that we would go off the track, as the curves and hills are something dreadful, about four hundred horses in a car, and it was a job to get that many in. I have to leave about forty horses here with a non-commissioned officer and a few men, who they could not give me enough cars to take them all. I and thirty-two men piled ourselves, with a lot of supplies, into an open car, and left at 1. We travelled all day and all night until we got to Umthali, at about 2 p.m. the next day (the 25th).

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"The reason why I have been left with all this is that they are in such a rush to get up to the front, where Plummer is in a bad way, that they have sent the other sections along, the men by coaches and the guns and wagons by mules. They have been going away in batches like this for the last three days, the men jammed into a tumble-down Deadwood coach drawn by sixteen mules. The coach has to transport each batch 300 miles in three and one-half days. Of course he can't do it, and I have even bet him a bottle of beer that I will beat him with my lot, having to march the whole way.

"The Australians next to us are losing horses at the rate of three and four a day from blue tongue, a form of horse sickness, but so far we have escaped. "We see the natives getting more and more the native as we advance from Beira. Here they are all naked, except for the breech cloth, the women the same, and carrying the children on their hips, and working that way all day without any trouble at all. They are a poor lot at working, and they get kicked and cuffed around like dogs by their employers."

"The country from Umthali here is a rolling one and appears to be the very ideal for a farming country, and yet you see nothing but rolling land with kopjes here and there and absolutely no roads in the place. From Bamboo to Umthali it is all mountains and valleys, and the high grass grows so close to the track that you can see only a few feet from the car."

NORTHWEST HORSES.

Gen. Strange Wants the Imperial Government to Encourage Breeding.

The following letter from Major General Strange, who will be remembered as having taken a prominent part in the Northwest rebellion of 1885 appears in a recent issue of the London Morning Post:

I see in the London Post that the British government has purchased 50,000 horses in the state of New York at an average price of \$100 each. They could have got more serviceable horses for less money from Canada, especially from the prairie country, which produces the hardest horses in the world. The yield and the prairie are synonymous. The broncho will live on sun-dried grass where the civilized horse will starve. With gallop of heart we accept the lives of the Canadians and the gift of Lord Strathcona. But when it comes to putting money into the pockets of Canadians by a deal advantageous to ourselves, we prefer to deal with the over-cute Yankee, who accentuates the boasted solidarity of Anglo-Saxon kinship by a pro-British Anglophobia as intense as that of Europe. The steady loyalty of the Canadians is to me a perpetual amazement.

Twenty years ago I started the Military Colonization Ranch in Canada by the purchase of 500 brood mares and suitable stallions, mainly with a view to supplying horses to the British army for wars, even then inevitable to all eyes except those of Westminster. When the last revolt broke out I raised and housed (at my own risk and responsibility), a squadron of cowboy scouts, and put them under Major Steele, who now commands Lord Strathcona's Horse. Incomparable leader of unmatched scouts, he led and covered the western campaign, with a lead of war-guns, in a march of 800 miles through wilderness country and bands of hostile half-breeds and Indians, as well as mobile, and as good shots as the Boers, better armed with Winchester repeaters than the Canadian militia infantry which he defeated, several times in contact with the enemy, in wooded country where grazing was impossible. Otherwise they grazed at night, kept "rounded up" in cowboy parlance, by the mounted patrols who circled round them. Attempts at stampeding on the part of the enemy failed, for any Indian who entered that circle never left it, and as I rode out in the morning march I passed more than one "redskin" minus his scalp. I asked no questions: "a la guerre comme a la guerre." The enemy played the game that way. The game in South Africa I don't understand. On one side it seems like the games of war in the case of a lighthouse, which I have learnt, thank God.

At the conclusion of the Canadian campaign of 1885 the late General Ravenhill, R. H. A., visited the Canadian ranches and bought horses for the British army, as did his successor Colonel Goldie. They were reported to me only as a few years in succession. Eventually, the London dealers and horse breeders' association got members of parliament to bring pressure to bear on the War Office, and the purchase of horses in Canada for the army was ordered to be discontinued. I brought the matter personally to the notice of Lord Wolseley, who seemed powerless.

I had had enough and retired from the business, recommending that the War Office should send out an officer and a few army reserve rough riders to establish an army remount depot in the Calgary district. In the event of war in the West the mounted infantry and cavalry could be sent dismounted through to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific railway and steamship line, picking up their mounts en route. It is not too late to consider the question, for there are "wars and rumors of wars, but the end is near."

SHARKEY BEATEN.

Gus Ruhlin's Knocked Him Out in the Fifteenth Round.

Seaside, A. C., Coney Island, N. Y., June 26.—Tom Sharkey went down to defeat to-night, and Big Gus Ruhlin was his conqueror. It was a clean knock out in the fifteenth round. At all times Ruhlin had the fight well in hand. Sharkey did not give up his place in the line of first-class heavyweights without a desperate struggle. In the fifteenth round Tom was fired up. He closed and sent his man away with short left and right jolts on the head. Tom looked tired and Gus followed him and jabbed his head back and crossed his right to the jaw. Tom staggered and Ruhlin stepped in and banged him with both hands until the sailor staggered to the floor. He was up at the count, but was unable to make a defence, and again he went to the floor from Ruhlin's blows. With bull dog gameness, he struggled again to his feet. Gus, by this time, was hard: able to use his hands, but when Tom again regained his feet, he staggered to the game sailor and sent short lefts and rights to the head, and looked as if the world were a hurt child, but Tom was badly done for, and he again went down under them. Again Tom rose to his feet, and Gus walked to him. Tom tried to clinch, but Gus stepped back, and with a straight left to the face and right upper cut to the jaw Tom tottered forward and over. Referee Johnny White walked Ruhlin to his corner, while the sailor pugilist's seconds carried him to his corner, where he gradually revived and was soon able to leave the ring.

HORRIBLE TO CONTEMPLATE.

Material For Golf Balls Is Getting Scarce.

Engineering, referring to the steady rise in the price of gutta-percha, states that it is likely to continue, and that the outlook is serious for the users of gutta-percha golf balls. Whereas the various trees yielding the India-rubber of commerce are found growing pretty well over all tropical parts of the globe, the area of distribution of the gutta-percha tree is much more restricted. The trees, of which there are several species, being found in Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Archipelago generally. Moreover it is a regrettable fact that the careless and destructive method of collection by the natives who commenced the business is being followed with little or no limitation by their successors of the present day. It is all very well issuing proclamations against this practice, such as that recently made by the governor of British Borneo; the difficulty arises in enforcing them. There is practically no supervision over the gutta-percha collectors in the Borneo jungles, and it would need an immense police system if each native were to be followed and have his actions reported upon. The present system of collection has other drawbacks besides that of the destruction of the trees, because it leaves the collector at full liberty to increase the yield of milk by mixing the better class with the commoner, and in some cases, woods are cut down, which the natives in Borneo call "susu," is not conglutinated in the forest, but is sold to the merchants and traders who bargain for it. The buyer then sets to work to conglutinate the milk, and it is not until this process is complete that it can be ascertained whether the gutta is of good or bad quality. Therefore, the more the natives are encouraged to cut down the forest, the more the quality of the gutta-percha will deteriorate. And now as to the golf ball. Engineering states that gutta-percha contains from 20 to 40 per cent, of resins, which have to be entirely extracted for the golf ball manufacture. As the commercial gutta-percha is dirty and contains a great deal of water, and varying quantities of resins, just mentioned, the yield of pure material, of which the golf ball is made, and which is available for submarine cables and submarine telephone cables, is very much less than the figures which represent our annual imports of the substance from Singapore. The greater danger of supply at reasonable prices falling.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPPING.

List of the Vessels Bound to B. C. Ports, With Flag, Rig, Tonnage, Name of Master, Where From, Destination, and Date of Reported Sailing.

Ardnamurchan, British ship, 1,610 tons, Crosby, master; sailed May 31 from Santa Rosalia to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser on account of Bell-Irving & Co.

Antiope, British ship, 1,365 tons; Murray, master; sailed from San Francisco on June 9, to load coal at Lady Smith.

Brussels—British bark, 901 tons; Tonkin, master; sailed from Liverpool on January 29 for Victoria, B.C., with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet.

Carl—German ship, 1,916 tons; Hashagen, master; sailed from Liverpool on May 1 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.

Cedarbank—British ship; Batchelder, master; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads on June 4. For orders. Chartered to load wheat at Portland.

Clan Mackenzie—1,500 tons; sailed from Batavia, Java, via Yokohama for Royal Roads, to load salmon on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Charles F. Crocker—American schooner, 763 tons; Dewars, master; sailed from Salaverry on May 4 for Vancouver with cargo of sugar consigned to B.C. Sugar Refinery.

Corona—American schooner, 374 tons; Anderson, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 21 for Royal Roads. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Crown Prince—Norwegian bark, 972 tons; Salvason, master; from Penarth via Puntas Arenas to Royal Roads; sailed October 16. At Montevideo March 21 in distress. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Comet—American schooner, 368 tons; Tornstrom, master; sailed from San Pedro on May 29 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Port Gamble.

Elwell—American ship, 1,356 tons; Ellis, master; sailed from Honolulu for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Fiery Cross—1,350 tons; from Newcastle for Royal Roads, via Acapulco. To load salmon on account Robert Ward.

Florence—American ship, 1,574 tons; Ryder, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 25 for Royal Roads. For orders.

Garibaldi—Norwegian bark, 533 tons; Olsen, master; sailed from Callao on April 13 for Royal Roads.

Glenn—British ship, 1,193 tons; Stevenson, master; sailed from London on March 3 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

Hecla—American ship, 1,435 tons; Nelson, master; sailed from Honolulu for Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser for Liverpool and London.

Ilala—British ship, 1,246 tons; Timothy, master; sailed from London for British Columbia June 8.

Imberhorne—British ship, 1,997 tons; Lever, master; sailed from Liverpool on January 31 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.

James Drummond—American ship, 1,415 tons; Skewes, master; sailed from Port Los Angeles for Esquimalt on June 1. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus. Will dock at Esquimalt for repairs.

John Currier—American ship, 1,547 tons; Lawrence, master; sailed from Hongkong on April 30 for Royal Roads. Will load lumber at Hastings.

Kilmallie—British bark, 1,519 tons; sail ed from Cardiff on May 1 for Esquimalt with coal for the navy.

Lindfield—British ship, 2,169 tons; Patterson, master; sailed from Santa Rosalia for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Hastings.

Low Voice—British bark, 1,001 tons; Utley, master; sailed from Acapulco for Royal Roads on June 2. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Machrinhanish—1,641 tons; from Shanghai for Royal Roads. To load salmon on account Robert Ward & Co.

Nanaimo—Bark, 397 tons; Roberts, master; from Nagasaki for Royal Roads; for orders.

Nympha—German ship, 2,049 tons; Hilmer, master; sailed from Yokohama about June 7, for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Paul Rickmers—German ship, 2,817 tons; Watson, master; from Hogo for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Rimac—British schooner, 889 tons; Varn, master; sailed from Cardiff on February 21 for Esquimalt with cargo of coal for the navy.

Sirene—German ship, 1,410 tons; from Yokohama for Royal Roads. To load salmon.

Thistle—British bark, 1,147 tons; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads about May 13. To load lumber at Moodyville.

Wilhelmine—German ship, 1,695 tons; sailed from Junin about May 31 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at one of Vancouver mills, for Delagou Bay.

STEAMERS.

Steamers on the way to and from British Columbia ports:—

Aorangi—Can.-Aus. Line For Honolulu, Brisbane, Sydney. Dus Sydney June 23rd.

Warrimoo—Can.-Aus. Line To sail from outer wharf for Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, June 29.

Miwera—Can.-Aus. Line From Sydney, June 10th; Brisbane, June 21; Honolulu, July 4. Due July 11.

Empress of China—C.P.R. SS. Co. From Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, 8th; Nagasaki, 11; Kobe, 12, and Yokohama, 15th. Due June 26.

Empress of Japan—O.P.R. SS. Co. From Victoria June 18 for Yokohama, June 20; Kobe, July 2; Hongkong, via ports, July 8.

Empress of India—C.P.R. SS. Co. From Hongkong, June 27; Shanghai, June 29 and Yokohama, July 6. Due July 17.

Dolphin—W. & A. SS. Co. Sailed from New York on May 2 to go on the Alaskan run.

Kvarven—Norwegian steamer Sailed from Liverpool April 13 via Barry April 18. Bringing general cargo to Victoria, consigned to W. A. Ward.

THE SALMON FLEET.

Vessels chartered to carry the 1000 salmon pack to England:—

Ardnamurchan—1,610 tons; left Santa Rosalia May 31. Bell-Irving & Co.

Machrinhanish—1,641 tons; from Shanghai. Robert Ward & Co.

Fiery Cross—1,399 tons; sailed from Newcastle May 1 for Royal Roads, via Acapulco. Robert Ward & Co.

Sirene—1,410 tons; from Yokohama. Johnson Burnett.

Clan Mackenzie—1,500 tons; from Batavia June 1 via Yokohama. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Europe is producing? The time and the necessity have passed for seeking in other lands for brave troops, able statesmen, efficient clerghmen, and men capable of filling the lack of self-reliance, without secular or theological. To call men from other lands to fill important position in Canada is not a tribute to the superior ability of the men who have been called, although they may be able men, but an error in Canadian judgment, a manifestation of lack of position in the world, which a people cannot be a great nation, and an advertisement to the world that Canadians think themselves incapable. If there is any important position to be filled in connection with the militia or the administration of one of the universities let that position be filled by a Canadian. In the past, in selecting professors for colleges and universities, there has been given, in this country, too great attention to scholarship which average ability may acquire and too little attention to personality, native ability and the power to impart knowledge. Scholarship is important, but a slight advantage in that attainment cannot be compared with the important qualities which constitute greatness. Canadian youth will remain in Canada, as it has not been doing, when Canadians discover their own merit and believe in themselves, and thus demand and receive the respect and recognition of the world. Canadians are loyal to Britain; let them be true to themselves.

CANADIANISM.

What the Boer War Has Done for the Dominion.

From Presbyterian Review.

Whatever the war with the Boers may do for Britain, there can be no doubt that it is doing something for Canada. What Canada is doing for herself, Canada has helped the whole Empire by sending her sons to Africa. But it does not follow that in all future wars in which Britain may engage she will receive help from her foremost colony without the fullest consideration of the justice of her contention. What induces the Canadian people to act so promptly in this contest was the feeling that the British cause was just. Canada now is beginning to feel her strength. She will help Britain, but she will require to know the justice of the quarrel; and in due time she will take a voice in the Imperial parliament. Is it not high time that Canadians discovered, what might have been known long ago, that they are as good as, and perhaps a little better than, the men

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AFTER THE FIRST FULL DOSE OF APENTA, taken early in the morning (followed perhaps by a little hot water, or hot coffee or tea), smaller doses may be persevered with, in gradually reduced quantities, at intervals of a day or two, until the habitual constipation is completely overcome. Further particulars from United Agency Co., Seymour Building, New York, Agents of the Apollinaris Co., Ltd., London.

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THE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

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Three cts. per Pound

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THE COLONIST OFFICE

THE COLONIST

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 26, 8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.
The pressure has increased over the southeastern portion of the province and the adjoining waters of Washington and Oregon, while still remaining low at San Francisco; these conditions indicate a return to fair weather for the province. The low area which this morning gave symptoms of approach has passed north. Thunderstorms and light showers have occurred in the Territories. Light showers fell in this district.

TEMPERATURES.	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	69
New Westminster	54	72
Kamloops	58	70
Barkerville	44	76
Calgary	62	70
Winnipeg	66	78
Portland, Ore.	54	74
San Francisco, Cal.	54	70

FORECASTS.
For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Wednesday, June 27.
Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds, fair and warm to-day and probably Thursday.
Lower Mainland: Light winds, fair and warm to-day and probably Thursday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

	TUESDAY, June 26.
5 a.m.	52 Mean, 56
10 a.m.	62 Highest, 69
5 p.m.	68 Lowest, 52
The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:	
5 a.m.	Calm.
Noon	7 miles sou'west.
5 p.m.	15 miles south.
Average state of weather—Fair.	
Sunshine—9 hours 18 minutes.	
Barometer at noon—Observed, 30.156	
Corrected, 30.154	
NEW WESTMINSTER.	
Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected, 30.10	

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver.
A. J. Charleson B. G. Prior
R. Bick E. A. Earle
C. Goudin W. A. Jones
A. Mallin R. Decker
Count-Bell Master Goudin
Pellow Harvey J. Coughlan
Mrs. H. A. Porter Mr. Justice Irving
Miss Gettelle W. L. Jackson
Mr. Pearson F. Buscombe
T. R. E. McInnes J. Vaseel

By steamer Victorian from the Sound.
Mr. Young A. Jeanson
T. Farr H. N. Holden
Mrs. Wolford A. Stewart
Miss Messenger Mrs. Wood
Misses Messenger L. Hendrickson
E. Hughes K. J. Middleton
N. M. Nutt S. Barber
Mrs. Nutt Mrs. Kild
Miss Ray Mr. McInroy
J. R. Woodward D. N. Gibson
A. J. Woodson L. M. Wilson
J. C. Butler Miss Wilcox
Mrs. Berman Mr. Thompson
J. A. Scott N. Reiss
Mrs. Scott Miss Briggs and mother.
A. S. Hoffman J. Wood
F. Cuny Miss Wood
G. Perrott N. D. Hills
Geo. Collins Mrs. Willis
A. Wasson I. Swede

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound.
S. Lelzer & Co. Nicholls & R.
H. B. Co. W. M. Foster
Mont & Wallace Wilson Bros
Erskine, W. & Co. S. J. Pitts
Langley & Co. L. Goodacre
Lowenberg & Co.

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Almost a Victim of Nervous Prostration Was Restored to Health and Strength by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mrs. D. W. Cronberry, 108 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont., states: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted, and she was so weak and debilitated, that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration.
"Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, she began to use it, and was benefited from the very first. It proved an excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes she is now at work again, healthy and happy, and attributes her recovery to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."
As a blood builder and nerve restorative, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of inestimable value. It makes the blood red, the nerves strong, and the whole system healthy and vigorous, 50c a box—at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

How neatly young Mr. Crumpets took down that fiery old Mr. Bligshy. I didn't hear him.
Hear him! Of course not. He took him down in short-hand.—Indisappolls Journal.

My love, he protested, my love I goun's preb's ever
Oh, yes, I suppose so; you have preserved it in alcohol.—Philadelphia North American

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time and it will not do so without the assistance of a good expedient.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

Little Hearts Made Glad

Successful Garden Party at the B. C. Protestant Orphan's Home.

Many Handsome Donations of Cash, Groceries and Provisions.

The garden party which had been arranged for yesterday afternoon at the British Columbia Protestant Orphan's Home, under the management of the ladies' committee, proved a magnificent success—the attendance was large, the day a beautiful one, and the donations most generous and appropriate.

The grounds and the building had been handsomely decorated by Chief Deasy and the members of the fire department, and the 60 little children—innates of the home—with their happy, smiling faces, assisted in the welcome which was given the host of visitors by the reception committee. It is estimated that fully 500 people were in attendance during the afternoon and evening. Among them were noticed Admiral Beaumont; Hon. Abraham E. Smith, United States consul; Hon. J. H. Turner, His Worship Mayor Hayward and Mrs. Hays; Helmeck, Q. C.; Rev. E. S. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Bishop Cridge and Mrs. Cridge, Sir Henry Crease, Miss Perrin, Dr. Milne, Dr. J. S. Helmeck and Mr. C. H. Lugin. The City band was present and rendered a fine programme of music.

In the official programme which had been issued the affair had been denominated a "pound party," and the visitors did not forget the significance of that term. For they brought pounds galore—and pounds of pounds of provisions, and hundreds of pounds in value upwards of \$250. The cash donations amounted to \$123, as follows:

Admiral and Mrs. Beaumont, 1 pound silver,	\$17 50
Mrs. Edwin Johnson, £1	5 00
Mrs. Newcombe	1 00
Mrs. Capt. Richardson	1 00
Mrs. E. A. McTavish	1 00
Rev. F. Payne	2 50
Mrs. P. Dickson	1 00
Mrs. A. J. Smith	1 50
Mrs. Gonnason	1 00
Mrs. Capt. Wm. Meyer	1 00
Dr. J. S. Helmeck, £1	5 00
Mrs. Broderick	5 00
Mr. John Fennell	5 00
Col. and Mrs. Grant	5 00
Hon. Abraham Smith	5 00
Mrs. Frank Barzard	5 00
Capt. and Mrs. Walker	5 00
Mrs. Earle	2 00
Miss Goven	2 00
Rev. and Mrs. Rowe	2 00
Mrs. Findlay	1 00
Mrs. Saunders	1 00
Mrs. Perrin	5 00
Miss Williams	50
Mrs. B. E. Gordon	2 00
Johns Bros	10 00
Mrs. Babel	1 00
Mrs. Helstern	1 00
Mrs. W. Henderson	5 00
Mrs. D. Spencer	5 00
Mr. "T. Cash"	50
Hon. James Dunsinane	20 00
Total,	\$123 00

The donations other than cash were as follows:

Chas. Hayward, pictures and frames, scripture text cards.
Mrs. (Capt.) Grant, pair feather pillows.
Mrs. Brocklehurst, quilt.
Mrs. Somers, picture and frame.
Mrs. Higgins, 2 cakes, and sugar.
Mrs. Tooke, two cakes.
Mr. R. E. Knowles, milk and cream.
Mr. Jack, cherries and cakes.
Mrs. Roderick Finlayson, sack of rice.
Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, cake.
Mr. King, milk.
Mrs. A. Campbell, pair feather pillows.
Mrs. J. Hutchison, pair feather pillows and cakes.
Mrs. D. Miller, cakes and coffee.
Mrs. Englehardt, breakfast gems.
Mrs. Joseph Sayward, sack of sugar.
Mrs. Richards, butter, milk, and feather pillow.
Mrs. E. J. Christie, sugar.
Mrs. Scowcroft, sack of flour.
Mrs. A. J. McLeellan, large sack rolled oats, prunes, two palls jam, one ham.
Mrs. A. G. Sargison, sweet biscuits.
Mrs. A. A. McTavish, sack rolled oats, jelly, cake and vegetables.
Col. Gregory and Mrs. J. S. Clark, large roast lamb.
Mrs. T. Kains, large roast beef.
Erskine, Wall & Co., box tea.
Shroeder Bros., two dozen cane peas.
Mrs. E. A. Wydie, sugar.
Mrs. B. H. Turner, sack of flour.
Mrs. Redfern, jelly.
Mrs. Edwin Johnson, pictures.
Mrs. Hassell and Miss Grady, preserving sugar.
Mrs. F. W. Vincent, feather pillows.
Mrs. W. F. McCulloch, feather pillow.
Mrs. W. F. McCulloch, box sugar.
Mrs. J. P. Bifford, groceries.
Mrs. Walter Walker, cake.
Mr. Wm. Munroe, box of tea.
Mrs. Rattenbury, rolled oats and core starch.
Miss Chase Goling, tea.
Miss Josie Prior, sugar.
Miss Edythe McElhinny, prunes.
Miss Etheldred McElhinny, rolled oats.
Mrs. Barton, green peas.
Major Dupont, 2 sacks potatoes, sack of rice and box of raisins.
Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, sack of flour.
Mrs. C. H. Lugin, sack of flour.
Mrs. Parker Truck, sack of flour.
Mrs. Colin Black, sack of flour.
Mrs. P. C. McGregor, feather pillow.
Mrs. E. C. Baker, tea, cream and cake.
The Misses Ward, groceries.
Dr. Mary McNeill, flannelette.
Miss Carr, bread, cream and sugar.
The Hon. Mr. Hamley, one ham and three boxes biscuits.
Mrs. Beridge, butter and cakes.
Sir Henry Crease, basket cherries.
Mrs. Laundry, tea.
Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, cocoa.
Mrs. Denny, jam.
Mrs. L. Fisher, bolt of roller towelling.
Mrs. J. H. Turner, sack of flour.
Mrs. Appleby, sack of flour.
G. E. Munro, sack of flour.
Mrs. G. L. Milne, sack of flour.
Mrs. D. R. Ker, sack of rolled oats.
Mrs. W. Jackson, castle soap.
Mrs. T. B. Hall, six boxes raspberries.
Mr. Peter Steele, jr., prunes.
Miss Dupont, print.
Mrs. C. F. Todd, sugar.
No name, can of coffee and sugar.
Mrs. H. A. Mann, sugar.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

W. J. Penderay, box soap.
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Taylor, sugar.
Mrs. J. W. Williams, box cherries.
Shore & Anderson, plates.
Mrs. R. Crook, tea.
Mrs. Tilton, oatmeal.
Mrs. J. Discombe, sugar.
The St. Barnabas Church Rectory, loaf sugar.
Thos. Shotbolt, brushes.
Miss Lelzer, corn starch.
Miss Denny, sack of corn meal.
Mrs. F. Molten, box rolled oats—and can group.
Miss G. Edgerton, tea.
Miss J. Edgerton, barley.
Mrs. Rhodes, rolled oats.
Mrs. C. Hayward, cherries, cakes and bureau covers.
Mrs. Elkington, rice and tapioca.
Mrs. Arden, raisins.
Mrs. Okell, sack of flour.
Mrs. (Capt.) Radlin, box soap.
Mrs. Fleming, cakes.
Mrs. M. B. Sargison, home made soap.
Mrs. A. Mann, eggs.
Mrs. Tant, butter.
Mrs. Erb, sugar and biscuits.
Mrs. Joss, canned corn.
Rev. F. Payne, coffee.
Mrs. J. H. Huts, hats.
Mrs. J. Huts, hats.
Mrs. Andrews, strawberries.
Mrs. W. Wilson, tea.
Mrs. Vigor, box biscuits.
Mrs. Dickenson, oatmeal and tea.
Mrs. Widdoway, biscuits.
Miss Wood, salmon and cherries.
Miss Scott, cake.
Major and Mrs. Benson, crackers, rolled oats and corn starch.
Mrs. Hibben, tea and cake.
Mrs. Whitfield, sugar.
Miss Hunter, rice.
Miss Kilmann, tea.
H. Stadhagen, coffee.
Mrs. Atkins, coffee and fat.
Mrs. Sutton, soap and corn-starch.
Mrs. Mitchell, baking powder.
Mrs. Walter Chambers, one ham.
Mrs. Richard, pickles and garn.
Miss Annie Phillips, candy.
Victor Phillips, candy.
Gordon Reed, candy.
Mrs. W. Wilson, cakes, and box pilot bread.
Miss Claudia Hall, tea.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, sack of flour.
Mrs. Marshall, sack of flour and boy's clothes.
Mrs. F. Adams, butter.
Mrs. M. C. Browne, sugar.
Miss Devereux, cake.
Mrs. Marvin, sack of flour.
Mr. Hardress Clarke, barrel flour, and tea.
Miss Clarke, candy.
Mrs. Lee, breakfast gems and oranges.
Mrs. Lee, breakfast gems and oranges.
Mrs. Paddon, cherries.
Mrs. Dupont, cherries.
Mrs. Carue, sr., stockings and mittens.
Mrs. R. H. Brown, pair of pants.
Dr. R. Stewart, two boxes of apples.
Mrs. F. Norris, sugar and raspberries.
Mr. E. Brown, tea.
Mrs. Percy, hats and caps.
Mrs. Hector, hats and caps.
Mrs. Thomas, cocoa.
Mrs. Donald, tea.
Mrs. Beaman, tea.
Mrs. McDonald, raspberries.
Mrs. Colquhoun, tea.
Mrs. A. B. McNeill, butter.
Mrs. Toller, raisins.
Mrs. Andrews, rolled oats.
M. R. Smith & Co., two boxes biscuits.
Mrs. Loewen, raspberry jam, and eggs.
Mrs. Leister, cake, eggs, and raspberries.
Miss Ella, cake.
Mrs. Becker, four dozen eggs.
Mrs. Garter, strawberries, sugar, etc.
Mrs. Burrell, groceries.
Mr. Powell, currants.
Mrs. Martin, tea.
Mrs. Beaman, tapioca.
Mrs. Stoddard, cakes and clothing.
Mrs. Jay, sr., tea.
J. E. Burgess, box of raisins.
Mrs. E. E. Wootton, cherries.
Mrs. Goodhew, flannel.
Mrs. St. Clair, butter.
Mrs. McEgrou, tea.
Mrs. Moeley, box of groceries.
Miss Berta Morley, biscuits.
Mrs. C. E. Pooley, butter.
Mrs. P. A. E. Irving, eggs, rolled oats, box biscuits, and cocoa.
Miss Wilson, wheat flakes.
Mrs. Spratt, sack of flour.
Mrs. Nicholles, sack of flour.
Mrs. W. G. Cameron, wheat flakes.
Miss Loewen, butter.
Mrs. Jenkins, feather pillow.
Mrs. Cooley, biscuits.
Mrs. Cooley, candy.
Mrs. Beaman, tea and coffee.
Mrs. L. Stenger, coffee.
A Friend, tea and bacon.
Mrs. McQuade, sugar.
Mrs. J. R. Anderson, wheat flakes.
Mrs. Saunders, groceries.
Hy. Moss, box tea.
Mrs. Mira, tea.
Mrs. Mullett, leg of lamb.
Mrs. McNaughton Jones, boys hats and calico.
Mrs. A. Robertson, tea and wheat.
Mr. Best, sugar.
Mrs. Day, butter.
Mrs. Newby, sack of flour.
No name, groceries.
Mrs. Smith, (City restaurant), box tea.
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, sack of flour.
Capt. McConnan, sack of oatmeal.
Dr. Milne, box of biscuits.
Mrs. Catterall, biscuits.
Miss Merrett, two cans tomatoes.
Mr. Catterall, biscuits.

WHISKY MEDICINES.
The temperance press is emphasizing the danger to the home in the use of "medicines" which are loaded with whisky or brandy. In this respect, as well as in the remarkable cures effected by them, Dr. Pierce's medicines differ from other preparations. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, "Favorite Prescription" contain no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, and are equally free from opium, cocaine, and other narcotics. Every family should have a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent absolutely free, on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing and enclosing. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our language is funny at time you must bow.
For the girl who will never say "yes" When a fellow proposes can never be known.
As "Mrs. Vermilion," says Gray.—Philadelphia Press

Don't drink the first thing the bartender offers. Call for Jones' "AA" whiskey and insist on getting it.

Mobilization Of Warships

Great Fleet That Left Yokohama to Go to Scene of Activity.

How the Uprising is Looked Upon in the Orient.

Associated Press Letter.

Yokohama, June 15.—The great fleet of foreign warships recently at anchor here has vanished, speeding to the new seat of war, whither all eyes in the East are now turned. That the crisis in China has at last come, and that the empire is on the eve of the long-predicted dismemberment, is very manifest, and all here are now awaiting the development of events with the most intense interest. It has become evident not only that the Chinese government is powerless to preserve order, but also that the main cause of its powerlessness is its sympathy with the anti-foreign prejudices of the insurgents, and that, therefore, there is nothing left for the powers but to take and keep the supreme control. Of the details of the events which have led to this now manifest result, it is impossible to give any connected account. Telegraphic communication with Peking has been cut off since the 10th inst., and little more than rumors of the diplomatic strife between the legations and the government have reached here. Nor is there anything much more reliable in the reports of the doings of the insurgents or of the magnitude of their forces. That they have been able to block the railway and prevent the passage of reinforcements to the little body of foreign marines now guarding the legations is, however, sufficiently evident. It is also increasingly plain that the foreign force on its approach to the capital will have to fight a formidable enemy so far as numbers are concerned. The harbor at Taku is full of the foreign fleets, their number constantly increasing. At last accounts there were 13 Russians, 5 British, 2 French, 3 Germans, 4 Japanese and 2 Italians. On the 13th instant the forces landed aggregated 2,300, and yesterday the Russians, it was reported, landed 2,000 more at Tong Ku, at the mouth of the Pei Ho. Another rumor reports the arrival of 2,000 troops from Hongkong, but the Chinese papers make no mention of any such force having left that port. The preponderance of Russia in the fray is exciting marked comment. She is showing what an immense advantage Port Arthur is to her, and at the same time is revealing the military resources which for years she has been quietly bringing to the East. Her holding of Liaoning also puts Peking at her mercy. Her preponderance in military strength will, however, soon be surpassed by Japan should there be a final breakdown of China, or its control by the powers be assured. Japan has an army of a half million soldiers, practically upon the spot. At it would be well nigh impossible for any European power or any combination of European powers to transport to the scene an army equal to hers, it is plain to see that her wishes will be eagerly deferred to during the negotiations as to the final disposition of the great empire. In the meantime, however, the chief concern is the restoration of order and provision for the safety of foreigners throughout the whole of China, they being undoubtedly in great peril.

The latest news reports a collision between the foreign troops and the Chinese at a station on the Peking-Tientsin railway, in which some 50 Chinese were slain, without any casualties on the other side.

Of course, the Japanese are intensely interested in the situation, that interest having been greatly stimulated yesterday by the news of the murder of one of the interpreters in their legation. He was assassinated by the soldiers of the Imperial Guard, under General Tung, just outside one of the gates of Peking, as he was going out to meet the Japanese marines sent up from the cruiser Suma. Extraordinary activity has followed in the mobilizing of the navy and in preparations for sending large bodies of troops. Four more ships, including two of light draught for service in the rivers, have just been despatched from Sasebo, on the inland sea, which will be used as a base in all the operations.

Of the cause of the disturbance, apart from the general prejudice against foreigners, it is plain that such prejudices have been greatly fomented and increased by special anti-missionary feeling. At first it seemed to be directed mainly against Catholics, but it would appear that now the whole body of missionaries will be involved in the trouble without discrimination. The latest news of the Japanese Davaoer not only shows this, but it also shows that she intends to use the anti-missionary sentiment for political purposes. While pretending to extol the good which the missionaries have done, she insinuates that their characters have crept in among them and that it is therefore the duty of her subjects to hunt out these latter and spare the community of their presence. Her orders to her generals are also of like tenor. They are not to fight, but to "investigate" the boxes. Under such conditions it may readily be seen that there is on the part of the Chinese government neither the disposition nor the ability to cope with the situation.

SELF-OPENING CAR WINDOWS.

Long-Wished-For Convenience Has Appeared on a New Jersey Railroad.

From New York Times.
Self-opening car windows has appeared at last, and here struggles with window frames swollen and warped into immobility by a winter's storms and months of disuse seen on railroad trains during these early summer days are a thing of the past on one favored line. It is on one of the first lines, it has been in use some little time, and the commuters are now growing because the windows won't close

CHAMPAGNE

Of the choicest brands as packed for London, the largest and most particular market in the world for Champagne.

Pommery & Greno, Sec.
Piper Heidseck, Sec.
Moet & Chandon, Dry Imperial, 1889, 1893.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.

Also by recent arrivals: Croft's Port, Amontillado Sherry, Burgundy, Sauterne, Charet, Liqueurs, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Irish, Scotch and Corby's Canadian Whisky, Cigars, Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

themselves, but have to be pulled down by the passenger, although he don't have to rise from his seat to do it, which just goes to show how hard it is to suit some people.

This device would be especially welcome on the elevated railroads of this city, where some of the windows cannot be opened at all. On one of the very warm days of last week three visitors from Michigan were seeing the sights of the city under the guidance of a resident relative. They had taken the sail to Staten Island and had lunched in a skyscraper roof restaurant, and the next day on the programme was a ride up town on one of the express trains on the Ninth avenue road. They wanted a complete section in the middle of the train, and in order to secure it they tramped down to Rector street. The train pulled out, and then to their disgust they found neither one of their windows would open, although the men strained at them until they were red in the face, and the guard tried with no better success, and a fellow-passenger in overalls produced from a bag an instrument, which much resembled the popular conception of a burglar's "limmy," though really used for laying carpets. But even this had no effect. To make matters worse, they had taken their places on the west side of the train in order to catch fleeting glimpses of the big ships between the billboards along the line and to see Moynside Heights as the cars made the big curve, and there they sat behind closed panes and sweated in the blazing sunshine to their journey's end.

WHO LIKED JAM?

From the London Tit-Bits.
The Lady Bountiful of the parish was going her rounds, and called at a small cottage occupied by a "model" peasant, whose wife had been an invalid for some years.
"And how is Mary, to-day," enquired the visitor.
"Just about the same, thankee kindly, mem," was the reply.
"Did she enjoy those little things I sent her yesterday?" asked the lady.
"The things come all right, mem, an' we be greatly obliged; but if I might make so bold, would ye not send her any more of that jelly? Some jam—strawberry jam—be much more suitable, mem."
"Why, doesn't she care for the jelly? was the natural query.
"Yes, she do; but I can't say as I does."

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

taskable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

Mrs. M. Walt.

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

JOSHUA DAVIES

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UNRESERVED TRAFFIC SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, OF

24 Crates

WHITE, GRANITE, AND PRINTED

Earthenware

From Messrs. Thomas Hughes & Son, Longport, Staffordshire, ex Englishire will be sold by Public Auction

TO-DAY

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At my office, Board of Trade Building, where samples may be seen and catalogues had on application.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

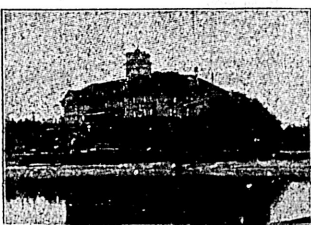
MONUMENTS.

BE SURE TO GET STEWART'S PRICES. Statuaries, Cemetery Carving, supported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

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The Leading Summer Resort of British Columbia.
MOUNT BAKER HOTEL
OAK BAY,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Open for season 1900. Terms reasonable.

THOMAS EARLE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

HEAD OFFICE: PIONEER STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

SPECIALTIES—Crown Brand Java and Mocha Coffee, Pioneer Brand Cream Tartar Baking Powder, Star Brand Pure Spices.

All Warranted Absolutely Pure. Ask Your Grocer For 1 cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1832.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £100,000 \$2,000,000
RESERVE 100,000 \$200,000
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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.

IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

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IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.

IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.

IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.

IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC.

LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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SPECIAL BOYS' SUIT SALE

200 Boys' Suits reduced to \$1.65, 1.70, 1.90, 2.00, 2.20.

20 Doz. Boys' Straw and Canvas Hats, reduced to 10c each.

50 Doz. "McGill" Hose for Boys, extra strong, all sizes, 25c pair.

Boys' White Shirts, 50c; Boys' Collars, 10c; Regatta and Negligee Shirts, 25c, 50c and 75c.

100 Pairs Strong "Knickers," reduced to 25c per pair.

Boys' Caps, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. We carry a complete line of Boys' Goods.

Halifax Tweed Suits, reduced to \$4.90.

B. Williams & Co.

68 AND 70 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

50 Doz. Fedora and Stiff Hats, reduced to \$1.60.

Boys' Blouses, 50c, 75c, and 90c.

Oriental Immigration

Discussion in House of Commons on the Increase of Entrance Tax.

Col. Prior Says B.C. Has a Right to Expect That Action Be Taken.

The following report of the debate in the House of Commons on the subject of Chinese immigration is taken from Hansard.

Col. Prior brought up the subject as reported in Hansard of June 8 as follows:

Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B.C.)—I know that hon. gentlemen are anxious to get into the subject, but I must not be in the house for a few moments to make some remarks with regard to what I consider is a most important matter before the Canadian House of Commons to-day, I refer to the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into this country. The hon. member for Burrard (Mr. Maxwell), when he brought up the same question on a previous occasion, said that members of parliament had many disagreeable duties to perform. It is a disagreeable duty for me to perform the duty of getting up every year in this house and bring this matter before hon. members; but I do so in common with all the other members from British Columbia, because we feel so strongly on the subject, and we know our constituents look upon it as a burning question. Last session when I was speaking on this subject I was constantly interrupted by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house, and I believe by one or two on this side, asking me to stop, as they were tired of hearing it. Well, Mr. Speaker, if they are tired of hearing about it now, they would be still more tired if they had the same influx of Chinese and Japanese as we have in British Columbia to-day. I cannot find words properly to express the intense feeling that there is on this subject, especially among the working classes of British Columbia. As hon. gentlemen know, it is on the Pacific Coast that all these undesirable immigrants land, and it is the working classes of British Columbia who are brought into competition with them in the various lines of industry they undertake. I may say that the people of British Columbia have a right to expect that the government should take some stand in this matter to try and stop the influx of these men; they have a right to expect it, because the right hon. gentleman who leads the government has promised that action would be taken. I remember very well when, just before the election of 1896, a telegram was sent, of which I have a copy here, from Vancouver. It was as follows:

Vancouver, May 23, 1896.
Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

Windsor Hotel, Montreal:
Do you favor restriction of Chinese immigration and reserving Canada for Canadians, and not the Mongolian race? (Sgd.) McLAGAN.

Editor Vancouver World.
The answer came back as follows:

Montreal, May 25, 1896.
J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, B.C.

Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East. Views of the Liberals in the West will prevail with me. (Sgd.) WILFRID LAURIER.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that seems to me about as strong a promise as any hon. gentleman could make to an elector. This telegram was read with the greatest glee by all Liberals from one end of British Columbia to the other, and I say that it was the means of gaining to the right hon. gentleman and his supporters hundreds of votes. The workmen were like hungry trout with their mouths open for some promise, and this telegram was the worm that dropped into them. I may tell the house that so long a period has elapsed without this promise being fulfilled that they are more hungry now than ever. The right hon. gentleman says that Chinese immigration restriction is not a question in the East. Well, Sir, it is a long time since he made that statement, but I must differ with him. It is a great question with the people of the East as it is now with the people of the West. I also remember that at a public meeting held at Vancouver in December, 1895, on a question being asked by Mr. G. Bartley as to what prospects there were of an anti-Chinese bill being pushed through the house at the next session, the hon. member for Burrard (Mr. Maxwell) stated:

"After his first speech in the house, he had felt its pulse on the question, and found that a good deal of lobbying and personal talk with the members was needed; also a good deal of 'drumming' the question into them. Premier Laurier had, when speaking of the subject,

privately said: 'If you want it you will have to get it, but it would be best to leave the matter till another session.'"

Now, Mr. Speaker, that was in the year 1895. The people of British Columbia have waited one year, two years, three years, four years, for the government to do something, but as yet they have done nothing but disallow the legislation that the provincial government had passed with the view of stopping this influx of yellow men. It is now late in the session of 1900, and I was led to believe by the right hon. gentleman, when he said that, that the government intended to do something. But as I said, it is getting on so near the end of the session, at least we hope so, that I feel it my duty to bring this matter up in the house and to find out whether the government intend to do anything.

I am going to enter into details to show why this immigration is so detrimental to all classes of labor in British Columbia. I went into it fully last year and the year before, and on several occasions all the members from British Columbia have expounded their reasons why the people of British Columbia are so antagonistic to this immigration; and anybody who wishes to see those reasons and to study the question can find them all in the Hansard. I do not think that at this hour of the session I am called upon to go into the details. These Chinese and Japanese are still coming into British Columbia by the thousands, ship load after ship load. A large number of them pass through into the States, but still a great many of them make their permanent abode in that province. The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. McLaughlin) some time ago brought down the figures of that immigration, and I think they showed that during the present year something like 9,000 had come into British Columbia. Hon. gentlemen will understand that every Chinaman and every Japanese that comes into this country makes competition with white labor more severe. As every one knows, they are willing to work for a very much less wage than any white man can do. They can live on one-tenth of what a white man, especially if he has a wife and family to support, would need. The most advantageous possible circumstances. I would take this opportunity of warning hon. gentlemen in this house of what will occur if the influx is not stopped. One of the papers in British Columbia, I think, the Victoria Colonist, stated that the number of British Columbia in parliament could do far more than they have done in training the minds of the people in the East to look upon this question in a proper manner. I contend that they have done everything that possibly could be done, and that the best object lesson in the world is being given to them by the danger is very small to those who live in the East. I would once again say that every gentleman who has the welfare of Canada at heart ought to study the question, and to see what can be done. I will give a paper the other day that in the city of Montreal over 200 Chinamen, the owners of wash-houses, or the employees of wash-houses, had been summoned for not paying the tax imposed by the municipality. You can see them every day in Ottawa and in Toronto in increasing numbers. It is only a question of time when these men, every one of whom is hard-working, frugal and industrious, will drive white men and women out of some employment. I would like to bring to the attention of the house what I consider to be the best object lesson that has occurred in Canada since the first Chinaman landed. That is afforded by the action that has been taken by Mr. Dunsinuir, the large colliery owner of British Columbia, a gentleman who has been employing Chinese and Japanese in his mines. He has been employing them, employing thousands of men, and there has been a keen fight between himself, or his colliery company, and the provincial government as to whether he had the right to employ these men or not. Restrictive legislation has been passed by the provincial legislature, which Mr. Dunsinuir has constantly fought, from the provincial courts to the Privy Council in England. He has won his suit at last. It was declared that the legislation was ultra vires, and he is enabled to employ all the Chinamen he likes above or below ground, but a few days ago I was very glad to see that that gentleman made the public statement that now that he had vindicated his own opinion, and had shown that he was going to run his business as he thought fit and right, he would voluntarily give up what he had been doing, and he has given orders to his foremen to discontinue the employment of Chinese underground. He says that after years of experience he has come to the conclusion that the employment of Chinese is a detriment to the country, and he has made up his mind to stop it. He has given them underground any longer, but that he will fill their places with white men as quickly as he can get them, and as soon as other people give up employment of Chinese above ground he will do the same. I think it is a striking lesson that a man of his experience, who has employed so many Chinamen, and who will lose thousands and thousands of dollars a year by paying higher wages to white men, should give up the employment of Chinamen. He must feel very strongly upon the subject, because it touches his pocket very severely. The only way to stop

that influx is for the Dominion government to largely increase the tax of \$50 per head. I heard it rumored, I heard it from one gentleman who was lately a member from British Columbia, and who went home disgusted and disgruntled, that the best the government could possibly think of doing was to increase the tax by \$50 per head, making it \$100 per head. I will tell the right hon. the leader of the government that if he only intends to increase the head tax by \$50 it is worse than worthless. If you put on a tax of \$50, as the Australian colonies did, you may keep them out, but nothing short of that will have any effect whatever. These men do not come in of their own volition. They are brought in as slaves, by Chinese contractors, who farm them out just as slaves are sold in the East. They see nothing of any contract that may be made for them. If a large railway or mining company wants a thousand Chinamen it simply comes to the Chinese boss and says so, and these men are driven out to work like so many cattle. If the tax is only \$50 per head, they will not be able to pay it if it is raised to \$500. I feel convinced that the raising of the head tax to \$500 is the only means of stopping this undesirable influx of Chinamen into British Columbia. The Japanese are looked upon by a majority of the working classes, at all events, in British Columbia, as almost as detrimental to the interests of the country as the Chinese, but I must confess, that, owing to Imperial interests, as we heard it so well explained by the right hon. leader of the government last session, we must give up all thought of trying to restrict them in this manner. The interests of Great Britain demand that the Japanese nation should be treated with friendship, and I am well aware that the government look upon any scheme for keeping them out by taxing them as an unfriendly act. But there is another way in which the Japanese can be kept out, and it is by bringing into force the Natal Act, which the members of the government know perfectly well is now in force in other portions of the Empire, and which, I think, is most desirable, so far as the East is concerned.

At all events, it seems to be the wish of the majority of the people in British Columbia that the government should bring in the Natal Act and put it in force so as to restrict the influx of Japanese. Sir Charles Tupper—How does the Natal Act restrict them?

Mr. Prior—By making them pass an examination when they come in showing that they are able to read and write, and to answer questions in some European language. I believe that is the principal clause in it.

The Minister—That would apply to all Asiatics, not only to Japanese.

Mr. Prior—I confess that it would; it would apply to all nationalities as well as Japanese, but if it were brought into force it would apply to Japanese, and these are the people in British Columbia that we are not prepared to put in. At the present time, may I say, the man who is now Premier of British Columbia is stating that if he gets into power he will bring in legislation that will stop this Chinese and Japanese influx. Everybody who has watched legislation in this house must know that any legislation like that is only humbug, it is not in the power of any province to pass such legislation, and if it is passed, it will be immediately disallowed here. I only make that remark so that the people of British Columbia may see how foolish they are to believe that any legislation like any use upon this question can be passed by any legislature except this house. I would, in conclusion, press upon the government my strong opinion that it is their duty, not only to the people of British Columbia, but to the people, especially the working classes, of the Dominion, that they should immediately bring in a bill putting a \$500 tax per head on Chinamen coming into the country, and that they should also bring the Natal Act into force so that the influx of Japanese might be stopped.

The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—I have just one word to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Prior) and that is that on Monday a bill will be placed on the order paper, to be introduced as soon thereafter as the rules of the house will permit, upon this question.

Mr. Prior—I am very glad to hear it. The Prime Minister—I may say at once to my hon. friend, that I fail to see exactly the position which he takes on this question. The hon. gentleman seems to be of the opinion that so far as the Chinese are concerned, that the most effective way of dealing with them would be to increase the capitation tax from \$50 to \$500, and that in the case of the Japanese, the most effective way would be to introduce the Natal Act. Well, if the Natal Act were introduced I do not see what necessity there would be for the increase of the capitation tax, or, in fact, any tax at all, if the Natal Act were introduced the provisions would be all Asiatics landing at any port in Canada would be subjected to an examination, and if it were found that they could not speak and write any of the European languages, then they could not have admission to the country at all. If that Act were put in practice here, neither Japanese nor Chinese, nor indeed any Asiatics whatever—except, of course, a few of the better classes who would come in as merchants or professional people or the like of that—would be admitted. I might remind my hon. friend of the words I

used in the house last year when I said we could not treat the Japanese as we could the Chinese. In view of the possible complications which may arise in the Orient, we should not do anything that would imperil the friendship of the Japanese government. We could not, therefore, apply the Natal Act.

Some hon. members—Hear, hear.
The Prime Minister—This is a matter which we must treat very delicately. I would direct the attention of the hon. gentleman and of the house to the fact that Great Britain, being engaged in war at the present time, and in view of the possible complications which may arise in China at any moment, it would be unwise for us to do anything which would in any way jeopardize the friendship of the Japanese government.

Some hon. members—Hear, hear.
The Prime Minister—This is a question which will require a good deal of consideration, and I am not prepared now to say what will be the provisions of the bill we will introduce. I can only put on the order paper to be proceeded with as soon as the rules of the house will admit.

Motion agreed to, and house resolved itself into committee of supply.

The subject came up again in the house on June 12. The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 180) concerning and restricting Chinese immigration. He said: The members of this house who have had the honor of occupying seats on the floor of parliament in the eighties remember very well that almost every session the question of restricting Chinese immigration—which at that time was as open as any other kind of immigration—came regularly before the house, and was annually brought to its attention by the gentleman who then sat here from the province of British Columbia. It was represented that Chinese immigrants were of an undesirable character, that in fact they could hardly be styled immigrants at all, that they came here, not with the intention of settling in the country or making a home for themselves, but simply to spend a few years earning their living at the expense of honest white labor, then returning to their country. It was represented, moreover, that if they had come here with the intention of becoming settlers and becoming permanent citizens, they would not be desirable, because they are of a character not suitable as immigrants for Canada. The complaints becoming more numerous, the government of that day thought it advisable to have the matter properly investigated. This subject, which so deeply interested the Dominion, was then put in the province of British Columbia, when it was not at all felt here. The other day I noticed that my hon. friend from Victoria (Mr. Prior) stated that the time would come when the people of the East would suffer as much from Chinese immigration as the people of the West do to-day. But that time has not come, and the people of the East do not take the same interest in the question, the same passionate interest, I may say, as is taken in it by the people of British Columbia. In 1884, if I remember aright, the government issued a provision in the act which was then passed, that the government should investigate the question and make a report upon it. The report expressed the conclusion that, in fact, the Chinese were not a desirable class of immigrants, that not only was it not advisable to encourage them, but that they should be restricted. It was advisable, in some measure, to restrict it.

Acting on the report, the government introduced a measure under which a poll tax of fifty dollars was imposed upon all Chinese immigrants. That Act came into force in 1886, and has been in force ever since. During the first year, when it was in force, I believe it gave substantial and reasonable satisfaction to the people of British Columbia. I may say that whether it was the result of the act or the result of other causes, Chinese immigration into British Columbia in the years immediately following 1886 was of a very restricted character. The statistics we have in the department show that those who paid the poll tax seldom exceeded 200 in a year. Of late years, the immigration has become much more considerable, and it is growing from year to year. So an agitation has been carried on for some years past, asking that further restrictions be imposed upon this class of immigrants. We have no statistics as to the number of Chinese who leave this country, but there is reason to believe that the number is not inconsiderable. There was a provision in the act which allowed a Chinaman to emigrate on what was called a leave of absence, or something of that kind—that is, he could take a ticket-of-leave, and on returning and presenting his ticket he could re-enter the country without paying a second poll tax. There are still about five thousand of these tickets-of-leave which have been given out, the owners of which have not returned to this country. It is probable that a considerable number of others have gone out without such tickets-of-leave. Therefore, it may be said that the character of the immigration has been said to be essentially transient. Every Chinaman who comes to Canada to work comes not with the intention of settling, but, invariably with the intention of returning to his own country. Under such circumstances, I think we may safely conclude that the Chinese population of British Columbia,

though it may be a little larger, does not very much exceed that of 1886.

For the problem has been complicated by another feature that did not exist in 1884. In 1884, and previous years, complaints were made only of Chinese immigration. But, since that time, and particularly in recent years, similar complaints have been made of Japanese immigration. I believe it is the fact that a certain number, perhaps a considerable number of men of Japanese origin, are coming to British Columbia. The question is, how are we to deal with this double problem? How are we to treat the Chinese immigrants and the Japanese immigrants? That something should be done we are all prepared to admit—at any rate, the government is prepared to admit it. To what extent we should go is the question. What are the steps to be taken is another question. It has been suggested that we ought to apply the Natal Act. The Natal Act applies to all Asiatics, and is absolutely prohibitive in its nature. It would be a bar to all Asiatic immigration.

Mr. Prior—Yes, to all the uneducated class.

The Prime Minister—That is the only class to which objection would be made; we do not object to Chinese or Japanese immigrants settling in the country. The question is, to what extent we should go to restrict the immigration of Asiatics.

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"My Travels With the Boers"

Douglas Story Tells of His
Experiences With the
Burghers.

Interesting War Notes During the Campaign in the Free State.

From the Daily News.

To travel through the Republic in war time is not a pleasure without alloy. One leaves Pretoria in a train of remarkable eccentricity of despatch, huskily straining to haul its double or triple load of humanity to a place of uncertain geographical position—the front. To enter the train one must hustle with a great band of rough, unsavory Boers, using their Mausers, saddles, and bundles of forage as unexpected but effective battering-rams. Many of these back-country tukaars never had seen a train when the war broke out, but, beyond their crude anxiety to secure a seat, their behavior is excellent and a model to their European comrades in arms. These latter are possessed of the idea that they add greatly to the effect of their departure by discharging their firearms through the carriage windows—a practice of some interest to those whose residences are situated upon the railway hinterland. Occasionally a peaceful citizen is winged by an irresponsible shot, but usually they speed forth into the dark unknown, leaving no tale of their course.

Once the train has successfully extricated itself from the station, the passport official appears, curious to learn one's point of origin and place of departure, his age, height, color of the hair and eyes, state of the head—an unstable record—and incidentally, I have a pocketful of such personalities agreeing only in the insult of their misstatements. I dread the day when my identity shall be dependent upon one of these documents. The sword of Damocles was sadly lacking in irony compared with these Republican subtleties.

In this country one travels invariably with a horse—on parol, according to the way bill. He holds a considerable interest in the joint stock concern called a Boer, and is not without a certain share in the composition of a correspondent. He is, in fact, an essential constituent of everything that journeys in South Africa, and his comfort has to be deeply considered by the way. At home I had believed this to be attained most satisfactorily by means of a softly padded horse-box, an attendant, groom, and a generous supply of carefully selected foodstuffs. But I was wrong. In South Africa your indispensable steed is summarily jerked up an almost perpendicular gangway into an open truck already seething with a sinewy herd of viciously kicking horses and unbridled men who can injure each other, but, as a rule, the economical company prevents damage by strictly limiting the number of vehicles.

Out of the kicking, snapping, ill-natured medley one's horse emerges at the end better and happier than at the start. Why he escapes death I know not; but, till now, I have not seen a single fatality. An English horse would die at the mere suggestion of such a journey, but there are many differences of temperament between colonial and home-bred horses. The latter are more easily frightened by the horses of the country. They will stand for days, as they did at Pieter's Heights, behind their masters, asking and receiving nothing. They will hobble grotesquely round the laager, snatching their subsistence where a locust would be felled by a man, and they carry their owners consistently out of danger whenever the demand is made of them. For velvet work they are marvellous, tripping thirty miles a day for days at a stretch. But their appearance belies them. They look like animated birchings, with ingeniously designed corner pieces from which to hang things.

Still, I respect the veddt pony, and, when he does not kick too effectively, would love him. As General De la Rey explained to me the other day: "A Boer consists of four parts—the man, the horse, the Mauser, and the handkerchief of cartridges. All are essential to the composition of one Boer, and the absence of any constituent is fatal to the whole. In the face of the enemy the man occasionally looks behind him to his horse. So long as that remains steadfast he goes on stolidly shooting, but should it retreat, the burgher, without apology, immediately departs. The whole virtue of a Boer's steadiness under fire rests with his horse." I take off my hat with all reverence to the Boer parol.

If your heart is generous and the time table agreeable, you probably have fed and watered your horse at least once in the day's railway journey. Meanwhile you have yourself slept in somewhat discomforting proximity to a bandoliered burgher in a cushioned compartment, have sprawled painfully awake in an open truck, or have sat precariously perched all night on a peculiarly malevolent potato sack in the guard's van. I have experienced the various varieties, and dislike the quasi-respectable first-class carriage the most heartily. Its evil effects

are the most lasting. Given a comfortable freight, and the guard's van possibly can be made the most bearable travelling quarters. Discharged from the train, you find ahead of you fifty miles of impassable railway line, destroyed at the time of the Bloemfontein scurry. The story of the destruction is a curious one. After the fall of Bloemfontein, the Free State British cavalry was at their heels, there was not a man with time to blow up a culvert. Five days later, when Lord Roberts' Horse had failed to put in an appearance, it occurred to certain of the more contemplative that the railway line had been made too easy to superintend its destruction.

At last a needy American, on the anxious prowl for an opportunity to distinguish himself, secured an engine, a driver and a packet of dynamite. He proceeded down the line and speedily made it impassable. He returned, and received the grateful acknowledgments of the local notabilities. But, as the days went on, and it was slowly realized that the English were not ready to advance, his popularity waned. The Boer commandos nearest to the practicable railway cut were bivouacked on the line, thirty miles to the south, and the nearest British camp lay a dozen miles beyond them. Over those dreary, muddy thirty miles everything destined for the burghers had to be dragged—five thousand angered men peering hungrily across the velvet for a sign of revolting oxen or judding mules. When I left, the enterprising American was appealing to every available commandant for assistance to float his scheme of reconstruction of the bridges he had too efficiently destroyed.

Two, however, crossed thirty miles, and I stood at the hither border contemplating the prospect. All of the deeply rutted distance stretched away in front of me to the mystical south. Left to myself and my horse, I could have covered the distance in three or four hours, but I had a horseless comrade and some baggage. It took us nearly four days to reach the other side.

We decided to go by ox-wagon. It looked safe, with an ample suggestion of comfort about its roominess. But I rode at a snail's pace by the side all day, and in the evening had earned my night's rest. I crawled beneath the curtain and sought sleep on a sackful of assorted fittings of the most persistent obduracy. All that night of awful misery I was shuttled from one aggressive bolt to another, pitched by the infernal machinery of the vehicle into the most execrably agonizing of positions and succeeded with difficulty in securing my life from underneath an avalanche of meagre meal and sugar bags towards morning. After that I returned to my horse, resting content with his sory and frequent stumbling.

Since then I have tried many schemes of procedure, but none twice, believing that I have not yet chanced upon the one practicable and comfortable method. I have journeyed by ox-wagon, mule-wagon, horse, Cape cart, and horseback, but I should invariably ride were it not for the eternal baggage question. In this winter time one can more than comfortably load his horse with his blankets, leaving him destitute of place for his overcoat and tooth brush.

DOUGLAS STORY.

AROUSAL AT LAST
To the terrible ravages of consumption in Ontario, the Government is petitioned to establish a sanatorium, where the preventive to consumption there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which promptly cures every case of cough, cold, and croup. It has by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents. All dealers.

ABOUT LOCOMOTIVES.
Electric Lamps For Inspecting the Machinery—A Monster Engine.

One of the large type of passenger locomotives, constructed at the Point St. Charles works of the Grand Trunk railway, says the Montreal Gazette, has just been turned out from the shops, and is now at work in the Montreal and Portland light passenger service, which has, in addition to all the well-known modern appliances of merit for the safety and convenience of train operating also been equipped with electric lighting appliances, consisting of a powerful electric lighted head-lamp and a number of incandescent lamps, which have been placed in the cab of the locomotive for the purpose of lighting the steam and air pressure and water gauges. The classification train signal lamps are also electrically lighted, a number of other lamps are situated over the machinery of the locomotive for the purpose of inspection.

The Pittsburgh Locomotive Works has turned out from its Allegheny works for the Erie railroad the largest and heaviest locomotive ever constructed. It is the first of its kind to be built for the company. The monster engine weighs 240,000 pounds, without tender; has cylinders 24 x 32 inches, 240 pounds of steam pressure, and 55-inch driving wheels. The engine stands 15 feet 8 inches above the rails. The tender in working order is expected to weigh about 130,000 pounds. Among the departures of this remarkable production of a Pittsburgh works is the fact that the frames are made of armor plate an idea expected to be generally adopted in locomotive construction. The boiler is made of one-inch steel. Prior to this the largest freight engine was that owned by the Illinois Central. It was built by the Brooks Locomotive Company, and weighs approximately 118 tons, just two tons less than the Pittsburgh Works' latest.

Oriental Immigration

(Continued From Ninth Page.)

For that reason, among many others, Chinamen should be prohibited from working in the coal mines. More than that, I would say that the Chinaman is generally an undesirable immigrant. He does not do any good to the country. They say that he helps to build the railways and so on. There are plenty of other people to get that employment. There are plenty of people who, if they are employed, will make their homes in the country, who will assist in developing the country, who will perform the duties of Canadian citizens, such as we are ready to welcome to this country. Fourteen years ago, as an experiment, it was decided to put a poll tax of \$50 per head on Chinese coming into the country. That tax was found then to be a success and to work satisfactorily. But experience has shown that it is not a sufficient restriction to impose to-day, but that it does not keep out the Chinese, but that they are coming over in larger numbers than ever. The First Minister says he does not think the numbers are large, but we would have been better satisfied if he had given us more specific data which the Minister of Trade and Commerce would have furnished him with in order to fortify that opinion. He has just given a general opinion, but we would have been better satisfied if he had fortified the opinion with facts, which must be in the hands of the government. So, I say, Mr. Speaker, that the statement made by the First Minister in regard to the Chinese will not be considered satisfactory throughout the country by those who have investigated the subject, in reference to the position of the proposal, in regard to the Japanese, I must say that it meets with my own cordial approval. I do not know how other hon. members of the house will view it, but I think I can cordially agree with the conclusion arrived at by the First Minister. I think it is not the time just now to disturb the relationship which exist between the Japanese Empire and any portion of the British Empire. I think that the First Minister, therefore, is quite justified in taking the position he does in regard to Japan, but in regard to China it is a growing evil which calls for an immediate remedy. So, I say that the proposal which is made by the government, in my opinion, will be entirely unsatisfactory.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

SURPRISED THE CANUCKS.

A Smart New Yorker Who Created an
Unlooked For Sensation.

From the New York Sun.
Just before the lacrosse game on Saturday afternoon between the Montreal Lacrosse team and the Crescent Athletic Club on the latter's ground at Bay Ridge, the attention of the 3,000 spectators was attracted by a furious puffing from the shore road, and turning in that direction they beheld a young man in a maroon automobile coming down the steep hill in the face of at least 40 miles an hour. The vehicle was of a rather heavy type, operated by gasoline. Slowing up at the entrance of the club grounds the operator turned in and immediately put on speed again. Perhaps he was enjoying himself, but from the set and strained expression of his features one would guess that he was determined to make a sensation if he blew up the machine.

The sensation materialized in unexpected guise. Proceeding up the hill at the back of the tennis courts the auto man turned his machine across the road and approached the lacrosse field from the meadow, which is about 15 feet above. The descent is made by two abrupt terraces, each a little over seven feet high, with a level of perhaps 12 feet between. On these terraces, which afford an excellent view of the game, were seated several hundred men and women. Presumably it was the idea of the young man in the automobile to make an accurate approach and stop on the brow of the upper terrace. The approach was accurate enough, but the stop didn't properly execute.

"Look out, it's coming over!" came the warning in a score of voices as the machine came to the edge of the terrace. "Don't move, I'm going to stop," called the operator.

He did something with the brakes, and for an appreciable part of a second the vehicle hovered before the slope. But the automobile that hesitates is lost. Either the brakes didn't work or, what is more probable, the operator had not reckoned on the little preliminary slope, hardly perceptible to the eye, but highly potent as a gravity agency. And a chorus of feminine shrills the bulky contrivance drove down the first terrace.

"Look out!" yelled the driver, who immediately leaped and essayed to plow a furrow in the sward with his right ear. Almost the spectators on the first terrace had scattered, and now the check to the vehicle's career occasioned by the 12-foot level gave those on the second terrace a chance to make their escape. For a minute the automobile leaned and proceeded on the right-hand wheels fortunately, severing just enough to give a young woman whose efforts at a hasty exit had entangled her in her own skirts. Then it shot down the second terrace, rolled peacefully out into midfield and

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops a cough, allays irritation and soreness of the chest and acts marvellously as a soothing and healing balm for diseased lungs. It positively cures habitual cough, with rattling in the windpipe and tightness across the chest, rattling cough with secretion of mucus, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, coughs from nasal catarrh, hacking cough of old people, short, dry, quick breathing, jaundice, diphtheria, and all pulmonary diseases, where the lungs are inflamed or consumed by disease or covered by tubercles. Price 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a bottle. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

TO SOAR ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Count Zeppelin's Great Airship Almost Ready for the Trial Trip.

From the Philadelphia Record.
News comes from Europe that the flying machine designed by Count Zeppelin of the German Army has been completed, and about to be put to a trial trip. Unusual interest is centered on this machine, because of the magnitude of the scheme and because of the association with it of such a distinguished name as Count Zeppelin.

An idea of the enormity of the scheme may be gathered from the fact that the airship is 400 feet long, with a diameter of 58 feet. The exterior is aluminum, while the power is furnished by two sixteen horse power Daimler motors, and the crew consists of five men. The cross section of the ship's body is about 245 square feet, which is the surface of opposition, projected on a vertical plane, amounts to about 340 feet. In construction the ship is of a form of lattice-work, with steel stretching wires. Outside the lattice is a smooth covering of cloth, consisting of pneumatic tubes, which are stretched over the network of ramie fibre that forms a cover for the metal frame.

The body of the balloon is divided into seventeen cross-sections or compartments, each of which is about twenty-five feet long, and each of about twelve and a half feet in length. Each compartment contains an inflated balloon, protected from rubbing against the metal walls by a covering of ramie fibre. In front and at the rear of the ship, both above and below, are steering gears, and at the sides are two pairs of four-hundred and twenty-five foot long, which are pulled three and a half feet in diameter. The advantage of the Zeppelin system of cells, here put into practice for the first time, is in this case made apparent; for in the event of a material increase in weight the length of the ship offers two pairs of four-hundred and twenty-five foot long, which are pulled three and a half feet in diameter. The advantage of the Zeppelin system of cells, here put into practice for the first time, is in this case made apparent; for in the event of a material increase in weight the length of the ship offers two pairs of four-hundred and twenty-five foot long, which are pulled three and a half feet in diameter.

Close below the airship, and closely fitted to it, forming a keel, is a gallery 280 feet long, with aluminum cages. This carries, besides the crew of five men, two sixteen horse-power Daimler motors and ninety quarts of benzine, calculated to last ten hours. The combined weight of the motors amounts to 1,430 pounds, the hourly consumption of benzine being twenty-six pounds.

As a proof of its 11,300 square yard gas supply, Count von Zeppelin's invention possesses a carrying capacity of a corresponding measurement. According to the calculations of the builder, Engineer Kubler, the entire weight of the ship, including the crew, does not exceed 18,000 pounds, notwithstanding the fact it measures the size of an ordinary ocean greyhound. Included in this figure is a water ballast of one to one and a half tons.

Practical experiments with the motors in a boat on Lake Constance have demonstrated that on motor consumes hourly twelve pounds of benzine. Each benzine tank holds about 120 pounds of benzine, or sufficient for a ten-hour's run. Within this time it is reckoned that with a velocity of 30 feet per second the ship could cover 180 miles in a hour, or the distance from Philadelphia to New York and return. There is, however, nothing to prevent the carriage of sufficient ballast in the shape of benzine tanks to provide for a run of from 30 to 40 hours, or 720 miles, the distance from Berlin to Rome.

THE LION'S JUDGMENT.
A Fable to Which There is a Very Sound Moral.

Once upon a time the Lion was holding his court in a certain forest, when the Jackal entered his presence in great indignation and demanded that the Wolf be summoned to stand trial. When the latter was brought before the court the Jackal said:

"O, King, I charge the Wolf with having caught a Hare I was chasing just before he came here, he took my dinner out of my mouth!"

"It is true, O, King!" explained the Wolf, "that I caught the Hare, which I have here before you; but had I not done so he would surely have escaped the Jackal, who is lame in one of his legs."

"She is mine by the laws of the forest!" shouted the Jackal, "and I demand justice."

"But I contend that the spoils belong to the captor," added the Wolf. "My friends," said the Lion, after thinking over the matter over, "there is a point in law here which I must have time to look up and decide wisely; but, meanwhile, as there may be a question as to who the body of the Hare really belongs to, I will pick her bones myself."

"But where do I come in?" shouted the Jackal.

"And I!" added the Wolf. "Oh, you will take it out in law!" replied the Lion, as he closed the case: Moral: Catch a hare before you eat it. Eat it before you apply to the law.

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Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

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